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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1753

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BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION IN GDR--On Monday, 17 December 1979, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy Central Committee department head. Axen briefed the Soviet comrades about the tasks arising from the 11th SED Central Committee plenum in connection with the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth SED congress. An exchange of views about further cooperation between the SED and the CPSU took place. For this purpose an accord for exchanging delegations and experiences for the years 1980-81 was signed. Also participating in the talks were Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the international relations department of the SED Central Committee, and G. Gorinovich, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 79 p 2]

GDR-ROMANIA TOURISM--The press office of the Ministry of Transport announces that negotiations over problems related to mutual tourism took place between the appropriate organs of the GDR and the Romanian socialist republic. Arrangements were agreed upon which make possible the stay and transit in and through the Socialist Republic of Romania for GDR citizens traveling by automobile. [Text] [AU271915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

SOVIET HEALTH DELEGATION IN GDR--A delegation of Soviet health service officials, who were in the GDR for a visit of several days, departed on Thursday, 20 December 1979. The delegation was led by Dr Sergey Burenkov, first USSR deputy minister of health. The guests visited institutions of the GDR health service and medical research. They deliberated with GDR Minister of Health Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger and other experts on further cooperation in the field of health and social services. The Soviet specialists displayed interest, among other things, in the organization of medical assistance and visited institutions at the Berlin Friedrichshain city hospital and in Rostock, Leipzig, Stralsund and Dresden. At a press conference, Minister Burenkov praised the high standard of cooperation achieved in medical research, teaching and care. [Text] [AU271915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

ENVER HOXHA'S BOOK ON STALIN REVIEWED

AU191615 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU

["Josif Stalin, Glorious Marxist-Leninist, Great Friend of the Albanian People" on the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "With Stalin"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Dec (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial on the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "With Stalin." Follow the text of the editorial:

The new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha, "With Stalin" (Memoirs), which is published on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the great Marxist-Leninist, Josif Vissarionovich Stalin, has come off the press and put into circulation.

The book consists of two parts. The first part consists of Comrade Enver Hoxha's writing "On the Centenary of the Birth Josif Stalin," while the second part consists of his memoirs on five meetings he had had with J. Stalin in the period from July 16, 1947 up to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in October 1952, where he saw and listened to the unforgettable Stalin for the last time.

"I have tried, says Comrade Enver Hoxha to record the recollections of these meetings at the proper time, just as I have felt and seen the behavior of Stalin towards the representative of a small party and people like ours." He writes that in making these simple memoirs available for publication "I proceeded from the desire to help our communists, working people and youth become acquainted with the figure of that great and immortal man.

The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "With Stalin" is a work of profound ideological, political content, in which a series of important questions of the construction of the socialist society, of the revolutionary communist movement and the struggle against imperialism, opportunism and modern revisionism, are treated from the positions of Marxism-Leninism.

It is a powerful and convincing denunciation of the slanders of the bourgeoisie and modern revisionists of all hues against Stalin and his historic work. As long as Stalin was alive, all the enemies of Marxist-Leninism, revolution and socialism, including the covered renegades of the type of Khrushchev and Mikoyan and company, nurtured the most frenzied hatred on Stalin, which led up to attempts to liquidate him physically. After the death of Stalin, the Khrushchevite revisionist renegades and their supporters threw mud at his name and work, with the aim of rejecting Marxism-Leninism which was defended and practised by Stalin, of discrediting and darkening the dictatorship of the proletariat and throwing away its historic experience, justifying in this way the replacement of the revolutionary course of Stalin with their retrogressive and counter-revolutionary course of restoration of capitalism and rapproach with imperialism. What has been and remains a great question of principle and an important task for all the genuine Marxist-Leninists is to bring about the destruction of this frenzied anti-Stalinist campaign, to defend Stalin and to bring again to the fore the truth about his figure, revolutionary role and work. The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha is a very valuable contribution to the fulfillment of this task.

"Now, the commemoration of this great jubilee of Stalin's birth, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book 'With Stalin', is the time for profound reflection by honest people everywhere in the world to find the correct road....

In commemorating Stalin and his work on the centenary of his birth, we Marxist-Leninists cannot fail to address ourselves directly to the peoples of the Soviet Union to tell them in the most frank and sincere manner:

You, who fought and triumphed over the most dangerous enemies of humanity with the name of Stalin on your lips, what are you going to do, are you going to remain silent on the occasion of this great jubilee?

...It is up to you, who carried out the Great October Revolution, to remember your brilliant leader with profound respect. You must destroy the dictatorial fascist regime which is hidden behind deceptive slogans.

...The hope and desire of the world is that you will take the road of the revolution and march forward, shouting like your forebears: 'Lenin,' 'Stalin,' for genuine socialism and against imperialism, social-imperialism and revisionism."

The pages of the book "With Stalin," either in the writing "On the Centenary of the Birth of Josif Stalin," or in the memoirs on the five meetings with Stalin, clearly reveal the figure and role of Stalin as an outstanding and beloved leader of the Russian and international proletariat, dear friend of the oppressed peoples of the whole world fighting for freedom, independence, democracy and socialism, as an unflinching revolutionary fighter who consistently defended and implemented and carried further on the ideas and the work of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "Before the body of Lenin, Stalin pledged that he would loyally follow

his teachings, would carry out his behests to keep the lofty title of the communist pure, to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the Bolshevik Party, to preserve and ceaselessly steel the dictatorship of the proletariat, to constantly strengthen the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, to remain loyal to the end of the principles of proletarian internationalism, to defend the first socialist state from the ambitions of the local bourgeois and landowner enemies and the external imperialist enemies, who wanted to destroy it, and to carry the construction of socialism through to the end in one sixth of the earth. Josif Stalin kept his word."

Getting acquainted with the memoirs of Comrade Enver Hoxha about his meetings with Stalin, the reader imagines in a vivid and all-round way J. Stalin as a great and sincere friend of our people and of Socialist Albania. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, although far from the Soviet Union the Albanian communists and people felt the great role of Stalin very strongly and intimately, at the gravest moments our country experienced during the Italian and German fascist occupation, when the fate of our homeland, whether it would remain in bondage or emerge into freedom and light, was decided. During the most difficult days Stalin was always beside us, illuminated our perspective, steeled our hearts and will, and increased our confidence in the victory. In the direct meetings with Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha shows, the great love of Stalin for our country and people, his interest to learn as much as possible about the history, culture, language and the customs of our people left impressions on and enthused us. Since the first meeting, he recollects, Stalin "began to speak with great love and respect for our people, their militant traditions in the past and their heroism in the national-liberation war.... Among others Comrade Stalin told us that he felt deep sympathy for our people as a very old people of the Balkan zone and with a long history of bravery." More than once, during the meeting, Stalin described our people as a heroic people and raised toasts for them.

In particular, during the meetings with Comrade Enver Hoxha, J. Stalin showed a lively interest on the problems of the socialist construction of Albania. "Comrade Stalin was interested in knowing as much as possible, he was interested even in details, rejoiced over the successes, but did not hesitate to make comradely remarks and give valuable advice how to improve our work in the future" Comrade Enver Hoxha recalls. He points out that J. V. Stalin gave to our party and country a precious aid with his great experience and very valuable advice on the development of the industry and the working class in Albania, on the promotion of agriculture and the development on a correct road of the cooperation of the countryside, on the indispensability of the class vigilance and of the correct waging of the class struggle against the enemies and reactionary clergy, convincing the people about the correctness of the measures adopted, the constant strengthening of the defence of the country in front of the hostile aims of U.S. and British imperialists, the Yugoslav revisionists and the reactionary forces and about the simultaneous implementation of a skilful policy and diplomacy, etc.

In all the cases, Stalin welcomed and showed unreserved readiness to fulfill all the demands for aid to Albania in the socialist construction and the strengthening of the defence. We, J. Stalin told Comrade Enver Hoxha more than once, will help in equipping industry and agriculture with the necessary machinery, in strengthening the army, in developing education and culture--the other factories and machinery will be given with credits to be paid back when you will be able to, whereas the armaments will be given free of charge, they will never be paid back.

And this has always been a profoundly internationalist fraternal aid, not to subjugate our country, as the Khrushchevite and the Chinese revisionists would strive to do later, but to make it ever more independent. "Albania, Stalin told me, should walk on its own because she has all the possibilities to do so...on our part, we will help the Albanian people wholeheartedly...", writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book. We, J. Stalin said on another occasion, will send all the cadres, you have asked and they will help with all their forces, but you should train your own cadres, specialists, who will replace ours, because these will not stay forever in Albania. The weapons and the other means of defence, too, emphasized Stalin, must be used by the Albanians and not by the Soviets, therefore people must be sent to learn how to use them. With regard to the Soviet specialists, Stalin demanded, that they should be treated like the Albanian specialists, not a single favour more than the Albanian specialists should be made to them, whereas the necessary wage compensation will be paid by the Soviet Government. They, Stalin stressed, have as their duty to work with all the forces, as internationalist revolutionaries, to work for the benefit of Albania just like they work for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

Never did Stalin strive to present the aid of the Soviet Union as the decisive factor of the development of Albania on the road of socialism. "I have told you even before, recalls Comrade Enver Hoxha J. Stalin's words--We will help you with all our possibilities, but the main thing is your work, comrades, the great and uninterrupted work for the all-round development of the country, industry, agriculture, culture, defence." Likewise, on the question of ensuring Socialist Albania from the external enemies, J. Stalin, expressing all the support of the Soviet Union for our country, stressed that the internal factor is decisive in the final account. "The enemies, stressed he, will try to stir disturbances and conflicts within Albania, but if Albania will be strong from within, there is no danger from outside. This is the main thing." "If you have a strong party, economy and army, don't fear anybody," Stalin used to say. More than once he expressed his lofty evaluation and approval about the correct line pursued by the Party of Labour of Albania, which has ensured to our country and people great successes in all the fields.

The whole book of Comrade Enver Hoxha clearly testified that J. Stalin was a genuine internationalist, not only because he consistently implemented the principle of equality of the nations in the solution of the national question in the Soviet Union, but especially in the relations with the

communist parties and the countries of peoples democracy. "He, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, never imagined these states dominated by the Soviet Union both politically and economically. This was a correct Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by Stalin." Meaningful is Stalin's stand towards the demand for the creation of the joint Albanian-Soviet companies. "He told me, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, that they did not set up joint companies with the fraternal countries of peoples democracy and explained to me that even some steps which had been taken at first in this direction with some country of the peoples democracy, they had considered mistaken and given up. It is our duty, continued Stalin, to provide the countries of the peoples democracy with the technology we possess, and the economic aid we are able to give, and we shall always be ready to support them. This is what Stalin thought and that is how he acted." This, as Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, is the opposite of the road pursued by the Khrushchevite revisionist clique which through various forms of "socialist integration," through the COMECON and Warsaw Treaty, has striven and strives to subjugate economically and politically the other countries of the so-called "socialist community."

J. Stalin did never try to impose on any communist party of some country of peoples democracy a mechanical copying of the Soviet experience. The circumstances of a given country, he stressed, are not equal with those of other countries, therefore nobody must copy our experience or that of others, but only to study and profit from this experience, by practising it according to the concrete conditions of his own country. In all the meetings and talks with J. Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his book, "I was impressed besides others, by a marvellous feature of his: he did never give orders, neither did he impose his opinion. He would speak, advise, make various proposals as well, but always he would add: 'This is my opinion,' 'This is how we think. You, comrades, see and decide yourselves, according to the concrete situation, according to your conditions.'"

As a consistent internationalist, Stalin followed with great attention the revolutionary activity of the communist parties in different countries and was always ready to give his fraternal aid. To this testifies clearly the confrontation with Stalin of Comrades Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu and the leader of the CP of Greece in regard to the disagreements that had been created on the question of the stand towards Anglo-American allies in the years of the Second World War, in regard to the theoretical-military concepts on the strategy and tactics of the armed struggle, etc. J. Stalin gave opinions on these questions, which both parties agreed on.

In the book "With Stalin," Comrade Enver Hoxha exposes and rejects the slanders and cynical attempts of the enemies to present J. Stalin as a despot and tyrant. "No, says Comrade Enver Hoxha, Stalin was no tyrant, he was no despot. He was a man of principle, he was just, modest and very kindly and considerate towards peoples, the cadres, and his colleagues. This is why his party, the peoples of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the entire world proletariat loved him so much." He, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes, knew how to help and combat those who made mistakes,

knew how to support, encourage and point out the special merits of those who served Marxism-Leninism loyally, as the occasion required.

This characteristic feature of Stalin as a modest and kind man was also reflected in all the meetings he had with Comrade Enver Hoxha. Thus, recalling his first meeting with Stalin, he writes: "Since the very beginning he created such a comradely atmosphere so that we soon were free from that natural emotion we felt when we entered his office...a few minutes after the exchange of the first words we felt ourselves not as if we were talking with great Stalin, but as if we were staying with a comrade we had known long ago, with whom we had talked many a time. .. He spoke calmly, frankly and with a characteristic warmth which attracted you." In Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his memoirs, we were deeply impressed also by the very comradely attention with which he listened to what we said and the explanations we gave.

The pages of the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "With Stalin," clearly reflect the figure of J. Stalin as an unbent fighter against imperialism and revisionism. Comrade Enver Hoxha rejects the slanders of the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda which alleges that Stalin, on the threshold of the Second World War, did not combat fascism, that he left the country unprepared in face of the Hitlerite aggression. Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "It was Stalin who showed and proved through facts from life itself, that the imperialists are warmongers and that imperialism is the bearer of predatory wars, therefore he instructed that people must be continuously vigilant and always prepared to cope with any action by the Hitlerite Nazis, the Italian fascists and the Japanese militarists, together with the other capitalist world powers. Stalin's word was prized above gold, it became a guide for the proletarians and the peoples of the world." He clearly argues that special historic merits belong to Stalin in regard to the political, economic and military training of the Soviet party, state and the Soviet people to safeguard the socialist homeland from any aggression, in leading the Great Patriotic War, in smashing Hitlerite Germany and the attaining of the historic victory over fascism, rendering a great contribution also to the liberation from the fascist yoke and the triumph of the revolution in many countries, the creation of the socialist camp and the further enhancing of the drive of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and national-liberation struggles in the world.

Comrade Enver Hoxha also rejects the slanders of the enemies that following the Second World War Stalin has allegedly divided the spheres of influence, striking agreements with former allies, the USA and Great Britain. "Stalin, he says, with an exemplary justice, following the Second World War defended the peoples, their national-liberation struggle and the national and social rights from the ambitions of the former allies in the anti-fascist war."

Until the end of his life, Stalin remained a great and consistent fighter against imperialism, especially against the U.S. one, and as Comrade Enver

stresses "The correctness of the Stalinian policy was the one which set the tone to the great international problems. Attentively following the situation, even those in the Balkans, Stalin, during the meetings Comrade Enver Hoxha had with him, draws the attention on the indispensability of enhancing the vigilance and the defence capacity of Socialist Albania in front of the danger of provocations, interferences and attacks by the U.S. and British imperialists, or the reactionary forces instigated by them. He instructed to adopt a resolute stand towards any act of theirs. With regard to the bases, the English want to have your seaports, Stalin said to Comrade Enver Hoxha. Do not accept them in any way. Guard well your seaports."

At the same time, Comrade Enver Hoxha shows in his book that J. Stalin has always aged a principled and uncompromising struggle against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, various opportunists and revisionists. The struggle Stalin has waged in the lead of the Bolshevik Party against the Trotskyites and Bukharinites, as a direct continuation of Lenin's struggle, Comrade Enver Hoxha points out, was a profoundly principled salutary war, without which there would be neither construction of socialism, nor possibility to safeguard it. Stalin has rendered an outstanding contribution also to the struggle against Yugoslav revisionism, the first revisionism in power.

During the meetings with Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha informed him of the struggle of our party against Yugoslav revisionism, against the brutal interferences and the chauvinistic axis of the Yugoslav leadership to subdue Albania down to the brutal attempt for the occupation of Albania by means of the Yugoslav divisions, under the pretext of its defence from the danger of an attack of the Greek monarcho-fascists. At the same time, at these meetings Comrade Enver Hoxha has informed J. Stalin also of the hostile activity and the anti-Marxist stands of the Yugoslav revisionist leadership against the Albanian population in Kosovo, has denounced the savage terror exerted towards it. He has also pointed out the ever principled position of our party with regard to the question of our brothers of the same blood in Yugoslavia, stressing that it will never stop supporting their legitimate rights.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "With Stalin" is another convincing proof of the correctness and vitality of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line pursued by Stalin. The historic victories of the PLA and of Socialist Albania, which have successfully implemented the Marxist-Leninist teachings of Stalin are also a clear testimony to this. His work lives and is carried forward in Socialist Albania and in the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples. We, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "are proud that our party, as a Stalinian shock brigade never put into question its word, that it has been guided by nothing else except for the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and the disciple and consistent continuator of their deed, our cherished friend, the glorious leader, Josif Vissarionovich Stalin."

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM GREECE--The delegation of the Tirana University led by Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of the university, returned home from Greece on 18 December. The delegation had visited Greece at the invitation of Ioannina University. [AU191357 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU]

VIETNAMESE EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the People's Army of Vietnam, Duong Van T-ung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, gave a cocktail party at the embassy on the evening of 19 December. Attending were Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of people's defense; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other comrades. Also attending were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [AU201250 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM ECUADOR--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania (UWYA) led by Muharem Khafa, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, returned home from Ecuador on 19 December where it attended the 31st Congress of the University Student Federation of Ecuador. [AU201250 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU]

STALIN'S BIRTHDAY SESSION--A scientific session was held at the cultural club of the Stalin textile combine in Tirana on 17 December to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth and the 28th anniversary of the textile combine. Attending were textile workers, inhabitants of residential quarter number 6 and others. Also attending were Rita Marko, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions; Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; and district party-government cadres. [AU180800 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU]

WOMEN'S UNION PLENUM--The General Council of the Albanian Women's Union held a plenum in Tirana on 17 December. Attending were vanguard workers, cooperativists, activists of districts women organizations and others. Also attending were Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy premier; members of the party Central Committee and the government; and leaders of the mass organizations. Vito Kapo, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, presided over the plenum. Hatixhe Katro, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, delivered a report on the tasks of Albanian Women's Union for implementing the party directives for the mother-child care. Manush Myftiu also addressed the plenum. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU]

CSO: 2100

THREE CSSR JOURNALISTS WRITE LETTER TO 'LE MONDE'

Prague TVORBA in Czech 7 Nov 79 p 8

[Open letter to LE MONDE by Karel Doudera, commentator for RUDE PRAVO, Prague; Josef Hora, editor-in-chief of main editorial department for propaganda, Czechoslovak Radio, Prague; Jaroslav Korinek, editor-in-chief of TVORBA, Prague weekly; please see also FBIS Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, Vol II, No 219, 9 November 1979, p D2]

[Text] Three Czechoslovak journalists have turned to the editors of TVORBA in connection with an open letter which they sent for publication in August of this year to Jacques Fauvet, editor of the daily LE MONDE, published in Paris, in which they replied to reports on the CSSR by Manual Lucbert which contained gross misinformation about life in Czechoslovakia. The silence of LE MONDE, which takes pride in its "trustworthiness," shows in full measure the bourgeois concept of so-called freedom of the press. The undersigned Czechoslovak journalists consider publication in TVORBA of their open letter to the editors of LE MONDE as particularly important because Mr Lucbert and other "poisoners of public opinion" like him are continuing to spread lies and slanders about Czechoslovakia. Therefore TVORBA is publishing the full text of the letter of the Czechoslovak journalists addressed to the editors of LE MONDE.

Between 21 and 23 August your paper published a series of articles on Czechoslovakia from special correspondent Manual Lucbert which contains so many misrepresentations and outright untruths about our country that we cannot let them remain unanswered.

This was not Mr Lucbert's first visit to Czechoslovakia. Every one of his visits had the same result: all of his articles exude prejudice and often are in an offensive tone toward Czechoslovakia and its people.

This time Manual Lucbert began his reporting from our country with a series of "surprises." Let us begin with surprise number one: "We are expecting the regular police and customs check... Surprise--in about 20 minutes... the required formalities are completed." If Mr Lucbert was thinking of the border procedures of French police officials toward socialist journalists--let us recall just the several hours' wait at the French border by reporters of Czechoslovak Radio on their way from London to Prague--then perhaps we can understand his surprise.

Mr Lucbert apparently came to Czechoslovakia with his scenario prepared beforehand. And anything favorable which did not fit in with the way he wanted to portray Czechoslovakia simply upset him and understandably made him nervous. This applies also to another "surprise" of Mr Lucbert--his visit to the information center for foreign journalists. Mr Lucbert writes: "Upon our arrival... everything was ready. The meetings we had asked for were arranged... the program was set up." Every professional reporter welcomes such an opportunity and at least tacitly appreciates the efforts of officials of the host country. But for Mr Lucbert even the normal range of courtesy is cause for malice. Why?

The answer to this question is actually hidden in his articles. Mr Lucbert did not, in fact, come to Czechoslovakia in order to ask questions here, to look, to listen--and to write truthfully. He came to Czechoslovakia--and his reporting is the best witness to this--in order to malign our country and its people. And in such activity any actual information is unavailing and manifestly complicates the situation for your type of "reporter." We can understand that Mr Lucbert would be more satisfied and let us say, even happier--in view of the objectives he was pursuing in Czechoslovakia--if he had come upon closed doors everywhere. For that reason he acts like a traveler of the 19th century who tries secretly to get into a Buddhist monastery in Tibet, and not to the country--in which he had been 2 months earlier as a reporter and which has diplomatic and commercial relations with 127 countries from every continent and with various kinds of social regimes. In addition to tourists all kinds of delegations come to it, such as the deputies from the French parliament who were in Czechoslovakia precisely at the time when LE MONDE was publishing the series of inflammatory articles about the country which was receiving them with respect and friendship.

He will have to forgive us but it is our national custom to open doors for our guests and ask them to sit down since we clearly know what the word guest means. It is a word which apparently is entirely missing in Mr Lucbert's vocabulary. As a matter of fact the vocabulary with which the commemorative reports of Mr Lucbert are written is worthy of attention. Even by our editorial staff--if LE MONDE does not want to slip from the language of Voltaire or Balzac to the slogans of Springer's BILD-ZEITUNG or the wall newspapers of the barracks of the American Rangers. One cannot ignore the fact that in language as well as contents they remind us of the articles about our country which recently came out in the tabloid dailies, whether in the FRG, Austria, Great Britain or the United States,

as well as on Radio Free Europe and surely even the readers of your paper know how it is financed and whom it serves and for what purpose. That is why we are puzzled that LE MONDE gives space to such articles. The style of Mr Lucbert's articles is evidence of his purpose when he left Austria for Bratislava.

Your Vienna correspondent tries to give the impression that trips by the Viennese for the purpose of enjoying the taverns of Bratislava are a thing of the distant past, whereas if he had asked any Viennese citizen he would have found out that nowadays many more come to Bratislava than before World War II. Last year some 18 million foreigners visited Czechoslovakia and of these almost a quarter of a million were Austrians. A good half of these are Viennese who come to visit those Bratislava taverns because a dinner that would cost them 100 shillings in Vienna is at least three times cheaper in Bratislava.

Mr Lucbert who, even though he lives in Vienna, apparently is unaware of all this; he recalls the Saturday evening train which at one time brought Viennese citizens to Bratislava and places it in the category of "nostalgic reminiscences which connect the peoples of central Europe across the borders." The fact that today the express boat Raketa daily plies the Danube from Vienna to Bratislava and long lines of cars drive over apparently does not fit in with Lucbert's image of a "closed Czechoslovakia."

There are many such distorted facts passing as "information" and Lucbert's series of articles actually consist of these and offensive invectives. For instance, he writes that "Soviet power has replaced that of the Hapsburgs" which is evidence of his gross ignorance of Czechoslovak history. Since the Viennese correspondent of LE MONDE does not know what the Hapsburg rule meant for the Czech nation and unfamiliarity with our language prevents him from learning about it from our historians, he could at least, as a Frenchman, learn about it from French historians and not glean his opinions from those who love to recall the past glories of old Vienna.

There are two traditions in the mutual relations of our nations in the last 10 years. There is the positive, popular, progressive tradition of their joint struggle against fascism and the heroic participation of French partisans in the Slovak national uprising. And the other one, negative, contrary to the people's interests and extremely reactionary, as seen in the direct participation of the Daladier government and portions of the French press--even for Nazi money, as is well known--in the violation of Czechoslovakia's independence. That independence was won by our people through its fighting participation in the crushing of Austria-Hungary. Czechoslovakia is sincerely trying to develop progressive traditions. Mr Lucbert is presenting himself in full measure as the heir and upholder of the other tradition. Including the fact that in the tone of his writings we also do not at all hear the voice of the French people--but rather the same hatred--even the same words as from those of our neighbors who dream of revenge for the overthrow of fascism.

Czechoslovakia was able to recover its national and state sovereignty precisely thanks to the Soviet Union whose army contributed for the most part to the overthrow of Hitler's fascism. And, thanks to the fact that the Czechoslovak peoples independently decided on the socialist path, the fate of our land and our peoples cannot any longer be decided on the London or Paris exchange and they cannot sell us like commodities--as happened at Munich. That is something which evidently Mr Lucbert and many others cannot forgive us. If Mr Lucbert is comparing the crowd of isolated, bankrupt political careerists with the antifascist resistance movement then we must point out that it is at least paradoxical that the yellow journal of former Henlein fascists, the SUDETENDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, devotes entire pages with the warmest sympathy to these "antifascists" whose writings testify to the fact that to this day they advocate the nazi position toward Czechoslovakia and Poland. Comparing these wholesalers of abusive lampoons to members of the antifascist resistance is a brazen insult to all resistance fighters, including the French.

In the eyes of Mr Lucbert we are the "land of Svejik" and his logic is "too big" for us as he writes in one of his reports. The formula is pretty transparent; reporters of Mr Lucbert's type apparently claim the right to determine what French readers should learn about our socialist country and what they should not. When, for example, he writes that by the stroke of a pen the subsidies for children's clothing were abolished he fails to mention, like a demagogue, the fact that allotments for children were increased at the same time. This modus operandi of Mr Lucbert permits him to depict things in his own way and pass over the tangible, everyday facts of our life. Added to this is the full measure of his air of authority: Mr Lucbert assumes the right to dictate how and what we should do or not do. In this respect he is a true heir of Daladier and all the Munichites.

Mr Lucbert also turned his attention to our economy. According to him we are on the brink of an economic collapse, our economy is "rigid" and is facing catastrophe. We do not cover up our economic problems. Party and state bodies discuss them openly and they are taking the necessary measures to solve them. Every day these problems are mentioned in the press and discussed on radio and television.

Whoever wants to observe impartially can see not only a beautiful country but also a happy and contented people. In the period of building socialism we achieved results which fundamentally changed life in our country. The dynamic development of our economy is the basis for our high material and cultural standard of living and the consolidation of living and social security of our workers. An optimistic outlook on life, true freedom and material provision of the rights of workers are manifest in the active participation of people in the formulation of policy and the administration and management of the state which is characteristic of our society.

Concern for the well-being of man is the intent of the policies of the communist party and of all our strivings. This is shown by our well-thought-out system of social security, high level of care for mothers and

children, free health care, free access to education and all cultural benefits. We are making huge investments in the peaceful construction of our country, the protection of the life and working environment and such works as will serve not only the present but also future generations. It will suffice to mention, among the many, the building of extensive housing developments, cultural and recreation facilities, construction of a modern subway system under Prague which is our pride and also the subject of admiration of many foreign visitors. And we could mention a lot of other facts which Mr Lucbert kept from his readers. We make no secret of the fact that we want to make many improvements in our life. We will never be satisfied with what we have achieved and what we can do for man.

Many reporters come here from countries of the west and in most cases we know in advance that they will be critical in writing about our country. Nor do we expect any praise from them. But with all their bias they ought at least to proceed from the facts as do our reporters when they visit certain capitalist countries.

The articles of Mr Lucbert, to which we are responding in this open letter, contain, however, so much misinformation and outright untruths that they are blatantly contrary to journalistic ethics and the Final Acts of the Helsinki conference. It grieves us that it is precisely your paper, considered so authoritative, that should have offered its pages to this.

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CSO: 2400

FDJ SUPPORT OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 191, 17 Dec 79 p 1

[Report from Berlin: "FDJ Intends to Make a More Intensive Commitment to the 'Anti-Imperialist Liberation Struggle.'" A translation of the East Berlin JUNGE GENERATION article discussed below follows this commentary. For additional West German commentary on FDJ activities in Third World countries, see JPRS 74059, 22 Aug 79, No 1709 of this series, pp 10-11]

[Text] FDJ, the GDR's communist youth organization, intends to make a still more intensive commitment to the "anti-imperialist liberation struggle" in Asia, Africa and America. This was announced by Jochen Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council. Revolutions, to be sure, could not be exported, the East Berlin functionary declared. But it was "possible and absolutely necessary to support progressive forces and movements in their anti-imperialist struggle." By its activities, the FDJ, according to Willerding, will help socialism "to gain a foothold in additional countries and continents." "Precisely for that reason," he said, "we are intensifying our cooperation with the states of socialist orientation in Africa and Asia." In this, the FDJ was developing in particular a cooperation with the youth organizations in those countries or was assisting in their being set up. Among other things, it was training political cadres in the GDR, of late even from Nicaragua, for example. Together with their comrades-in-arms from other countries in Latin America, from Africa, Asia and the Middle East they were acquiring "knowledge urgently needed for their struggle." Furthermore, the FDJ was providing "abundant assistance" in those countries. Right now, 14 FDJ brigades were active in eight African and Asian countries. Moreover, the FDJ was also providing material aid. The goal of all these activities was "to help mobilize still broader circles of world youth of diverse ideological orientations for the anti-imperialist struggle and consolidate its unity of action." (JUNGE GENERATION 12/79)

FDJ Activities in Third World

East Berlin JUNCE GENERATION in German Vol 33 No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 9 Nov 79 pp 11-14

[Article by Jochen Willerding, secretary, FDJ Central Council: "Anti-Imperialist Solidarity--Characteristics of Our Militant Youth Organization"]

[Text] The militant activities of our socialist youth association cannot be detached from the great acts of anti-imperialist solidarity. They mark, as it were, the history of youth in our country. Where is the connection?

We have said at our 10th Parliament in 1976 that "anti-imperialist solidarity with the young people struggling for social justice and social progress marks the heartbeat of political life in our basic organizations and young pioneers, the heartbeat of every member of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization."¹ United after the night of fascism, progressive youth on German soil dedicated itself to social justice, social progress, peace and socialism. With the liberation of the working people from all forms of capitalist exploitation, the most important social rights also were fulfilled for our young generation: the rights to work, education, recreation, joy and happiness. Supporting all those still deprived of these rights in the still existing nonsocialist world became a firm action principle for us. The unity between socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism became deeply ingrained in us. The ideas turning the FDJ into a militant, revolutionary, socialist youth association are thus identical with those which placed the young generation in the GDR alongside the various sections of progressive world youth.

In this, the FDJ has recourse to the magnificent traditions in the struggle of the German workers youth. Progressive youth was there when, under Thaelmann's direction in Hamburg in 1921/22, it was a matter of getting a great aid operation started for the working people in Soviet Russia, facing a serious famine due to the civil and interventionist war and the imperialist blockade. Thousands of young communists and socialists rallied to Ernst Thaelmann's appeal in 1928 to organize a "defense week throughout the world in defense of the Soviet Union and for the support of the struggle against imperialism."² Young workers fought in the Spanish international brigades. And not last, it was the class solidarity of Germany's working youth that saved the lives of many comrades during fascist barbarism.

During the 30-year history of the GDR, our people received abundant solidary aid. That is an important root for our international actions. Soviet soldiers, many of them members of the Leninist communist youth organization, while risking their lives, created the real conditions

for our moving toward progress, socialism and peace on German soil. Soviet youth officers assisted the antifascist youth commissions, and later the FDJ, in mobilizing German youth for working class goals. The "invincible strength of socialist solidarity," of which Leonid Brezhnev spoke on 6 October this year at our Palace of the Republic,³ was an unconditional prerequisite for the successful shaping of developed socialist society in our GDR.

Reliable Section of the Progressive Youth Movement

No wonder that the FDJ from the outset took its place within the great community of equally militant youth organizations.

The Leninist consomol was the first to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with the FDJ. The "peace flight to the east," taken to Lenin's country by our first delegation in the summer of 1947 under Erich Honecker's direction, attested to it worldwide. The FDJ was recognized by progressive world youth. In August 1948 it was admitted as a member to the WFDY (World Federation of Democratic Youth), in September 1949, to the ISL (International Student League). A few years later already, the FDJ had become active in the executive bodies of these worldwide organizations. It expressed the high recognition and trust shown the FDJ, mainly because of its always consistent and anti-imperialist stance of principle. The many international youth conferences as the Third and 10th World Festivals in 1951 and 1973 and the 10th WFDY general assembly of 1978 in Berlin, the capital of our country, attested to it too. In January 1980, the FDJ will host the international ISL forum in Weimar under the motto "Education--A Right, Not a Privilege."

The FDJ has stood and stands reliably in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle of progressive world youth. The solid basis for that, as Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized during the great GDR national youth festival appeal, are "your love for the GDR, your profound ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, your solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces in the world," all giving expression to "that GDR youth, as a youth of a new age, is fighting on the right side of the barricade."⁴

Commitment to the Strengthening of Socialism and Peace

Our clear Marxist-Leninist assessment of the international class struggle and the experiences of the progressive world youth movement have taught us the close connection between our anti-imperialist solidarity and the struggle for peace and disarmament.

An effective solidary support for all nations struggling for their national and social independence therefore is impossible without preserving world peace. The anti-imperialist liberation struggle in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America can be crowned with success only if imperialism is prevented from igniting another world conflagration.

The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community fraternally allied with it are the mightiest bulwark in this for world peace and the mainstay of the worldwide anti-imperialist solidarity movement. This league of nations can successfully develop and further be strengthened only in peace.

In today's nuclear age the question of war or peace has become the vital question of survivability for all mankind and thus the key question in international relations. Nowadays there is no other acceptable alternative for the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders, the policy of peaceful juxtaposition and collaboration.

As long as 60 years ago already, that was the strategic foreign policy line of real socialism. Because the new, socialist society needs no wars to be able to fully develop. On the contrary. That can be done only in peacetime. Every mark and every working hour the liberated working people must invest in their protection is lost of course to the program for steadily improving their material and intellectual standard of living. In the capitalist world, however, where the capitalists rule instead of the working people, mobilization for war and war itself have proven themselves profitable business for the rulers. That is why the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states goes against the grain with the West.

That capitalism was prevented thus far from unleashing a third world war was mainly due to the enormous strength of the USSR and the socialist community of states rallied around it. The far-reaching peace proposals Leonid Brezhnev, speaking for the Warsaw Pact states, submitted to the West on 6 October this year in Berlin can prevent another round in the arms race. It requires an indefatigable struggle by all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. The FDJ has corroborated this mighty anti-imperialist peace campaign by affixing its signature to the GDR's declaration of intent under the motto "No new nuclear missiles in Western Europe--Disarmament steps instead! No arms race--Continuing detente instead!"

Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Peoples' Liberation Struggle

World peace during the last three decades has boundlessly advanced the revolutionary, progressive, anti-imperialist movement. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the liberation struggle in the south of Africa and in the Middle East, Chile, Nicaragua, Uruguay and El Salvador. Magnificent successes stand behind those names and so do still important targets of our struggle.

There have been innumerable solidarity meetings and actions, donations, free labor contributions and bazaars, having become standard procedure in the political work of the FDJ basic organizations. They underscore a thousand times that the FDJ is closely allied with the peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle.

International monopoly capitalism cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the peoples want to freely decide on their destiny themselves and that real socialism and its ideas is gaining a foothold in still more countries and continents. Precisely for that reason we are strengthening our collaboration with the states of socialist orientation in Africa and Asia. In this the FDJ is developing especially its cooperation with the youth organizations in Angola, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and other countries, and is giving abundant aid. Fourteen FDJ friendship brigades are active in eight African and Asian countries. They are assisting in the vocational training for cadres and in the development of the economy. Through training youth functionaries at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College, conveying FDJ experiences and making training equipment available we are helping in the development of youth associations.

There is a de facto 30-year tradition to the aid we have given the long-suffering Vietnamese people and its youth which have been able to defend themselves successfully against Japanese, French, U.S. and recently even that insidious Chinese intervention. Today much aid also goes to Kampuchea and Laos, where the people also are in the process of organizing their lives free from exploitation and servitude. Mainly food-stuffs and medicines are needed but also, on a priority basis, materials for the first new steps in their educational system.

This year the first youth functionaries of Juventud Sandino from Nicaragua have entered the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College. Together with their comrades-in-arms from other Latin American countries and from Africa, Asia and the Middle East, they will acquire new knowledge, urgently needed in their struggle. Our solidary support likewise goes to the fraternal organizations of progressive youth in the imperialist countries.

What is the effect of our solidarity actions? Revolutions cannot be exported. But it is possible and absolutely necessary to support progressive forces and movements in their anti-imperialist struggle. That starts with truthful information to a world audience about the class struggles of our time (only recall the massive and stupefying propaganda by the imperialists in connection with the "refugee flood" from Indochina they had staged themselves or the by now wholly absurd lie about the "threat from the east"). This support is provided by training political cadres of the fraternal associations and friendly youth organizations and even includes material aid, as for instance in the case of the suffering people of Kampuchea. The power of solidarity has significantly increased in recent years. The campaigns for Sacco and Vanzetti, and those of Ernst Thaelmann and on behalf of the freedom of the Spanish people were worldwide, but they did not yet reach their aims. Vietnam, however, is free. Angola and Mozambique are free. Angela Davis and Companero Lucho are free. The revolutionary victories of the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Nicaragua and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as of many other countries, and the experiences, encounters and appeal of the 11th Festival in Havana have corroborated: "Solidarity helps win!"

Its effectiveness primarily depends on this: first, on the success with which we help strengthen real socialism and thus, the decisive force for internationalist support of the peoples struggling against national and social oppression and, secondly, on how we contribute to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of action by democratic world youth.

The FDJ is closely allied in this struggle with the Leninist consomol and the other fraternal organizations of the socialist community. The Fifth USSR-GDR Friendship Festival at Whitsuntide 1980 in Karl-Marx-Stadt will once again express that impressively. In this close militant alliance, we, a member organization of the WFDY and of ISL, shall invest all our strength in helping mobilize still broader circles of world youth diverse in political and ideological orientation for the anti-imperialist struggle and consolidate its unity of action.

Various Activities of All of Our FDJ Basic Organizations

Our contribution is, and can be nothing else but, the outcome of the various activities by the basic FDJ organizations and all FDJ members. That is in the nature of our socialist youth association. And what must to us here be especially important?

Often it is not so very easy to make out the line in the class struggle barricade. For that reason we use the membership meetings, the FDJ study year, round-table talks, forums and the meetings with our friends from the Soviet Union and other countries to get a better understanding of the interconnections in the international class struggle, to realize that personal acts and one's own work on behalf of strengthening real socialism in the GDR decide on how effective our solidarity will be, and to seek and always apply new effective forms in the solidarity movement.

We tie into this movement, as once again right now in the month of anti-imperialist solidarity, concrete objectives for each FDJ member, each youth. And it is in this sense that we shall continue to implement purposefully in the future what we set for our task at our association's 10th Parliament: "We have made our own the Ninth SED Congress call for increased anti-imperialist solidarity. Alongside the Leninist consomol and the fraternal organizations of the socialist community of states, we confirm our unlimited solidarity with all honest fighters against imperialism and reaction, and for peace, democracy and social progress."⁵

FOOTNOTES

1. JUNGE GENERATION, 7/1976, p 69.
2. Ernst Thaelmann, "Ueber proletarischen Internationalismus/Reden und Artikel" (On Proletarian Internationalism/Speeches and Essays), Berlin, 1977, p 84.

3. L. I. Brezhnev, "The GDR's Birth and Growth Are a Historic Victory," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 7 October 1979.
4. Erich Honecker on the "National Youth Festival of the GDR," Berlin, 1979, p 15.
5. JUNGE GENERATION, 7/1976, p 97.

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CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN VIETNAM--The SED Central Committee delegation headed by Klaus Raddatz, SED Central Committee deputy department chief, which paid a 1-week visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was received on Monday [17 December 1979] by To Huu, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, for a friendly talk which centered on questions of political work among the masses of both parties. [AU201200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY AGREEMENT--An agreement has been concluded between ADN and the Iraqi News Agency (INA). It aims at the further development of co-operation and provides for the continuous exchange of news and photographs as well as an exchange of experience between the two agencies. [Text] [AU232109 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

HEALTH SUPPORT FOR THIRD WORLD--"The GDR has concluded agreements in the field of health services with more than 40 young nations in Africa and Asia. The most important objective is supporting the nations in setting up health services of their own. The People's Republic of Mozambique, for example, with which a cooperation agreement was concluded this year, receives aid in rendering medical care to the residents of the Moatize coal mining center. In addition, GDR experts are advising the Mozambique health authorities in organizing basic medical services for the citizens. The recent plan for cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola envisages further development of the Luanda rehabilitation center by dispatching physical therapists, physicians and medium-level medical personnel." The GDR is now building a physical therapy section at the Ba Vih [as published] orthopedic center and also is helping to step up the development of health services in the south of Vietnam. Last month a delegation of the GDR Health Ministry visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea and studied conditions for opportunities to support that country in the field of health services. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

FRENCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION--The alliance between the FDGB and the General French Trade Union Federation (CGT) which is based on class positions, has proved its worth in the past 3 decades of its existence and has been consolidated. That was stated in a communique at the conclusion of the visit

of a CGT delegation to the GDR from 17-22 December. The communique goes on to say: "It is with great concern that both delegations discussed the new situation which has developed since the NATO decision--fought with grave consequences--to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe. They adopted a joint declaration for the defense of peace and disarmament." The FDGB and CGT reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, in the south of Africa and with the Arab people of Palestine. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

SUPREME COURT, PEOPLE'S CHAMBER APPOINTMENTS--Upon a written proposal of the State Council chairman, the GDR People's Chamber elected Dr Rudolf Biebl, Heinz Conrad, Ursula Fieber, and Charlotte Mielich judges of the supreme court and recalled Dr Helmut Keil as supreme court judge. At the request of the chairman of the DBD [Democratic Peasant Party of Germany] the People's Chamber confirmed alternate candidate Roland Materna as deputy. It appointed Deputy Wilhelm Weissgaerber to the committee for citizens' petitions. Deputy Bern Beyer was appointed to the committee for trade and supplies. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

SOCIOLOGIST INTERVIEWED ON QUALITY, ROLE OF NEWS MEDIA

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 1 Dec 79 p 7

[Interview with Robert Angelusz, Adjunct Professor of Sociology at Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences by Gyorgy Marvanyi. Date and place not given]

[Text] For some years, Hungarian researchers have been examining the dissemination of news. The work is done at the sociology departments in the institutions of higher education, in the framework of the Institute of Social Sciences, and the Mass Communication Research Center. Robert Angelusz, the Adjunct Professor of the Department of Sociology at the Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences had several projects in the field and chose his Candidate Dissertation on information need, the spread of news, and public opinion.

[Question] Gasoline prices are to be raised. Furniture prices are to be raised. There will be an earthquake at Bicske... There are many such "informations", "facts", "sure things" among the people. Are these phenomena subject to rules?

[Answer] The movement of news and information is an essential part of the information supply of a society. When unverifiable communications, inaccurate information, and rumors start suddenly and in great numbers among small groups, in families, at work, then this is not an accident. There are situations when a society's information need suddenly increases--e.g., when some uncertainty rules over certain large social groups. There can be several causes of uncertainty. People may feel their very lives are in danger ("war psychosis") or there is an uncertainty due to economic causes. Perhaps their view of the future becomes disturbed--i.e., they sense that their social existence is clouded. Any of these can, separately, cause a sudden increase in their need for information. If these factors coincide, the information need jumps rapidly. Uncertainty of any kind causes tension in man and his tension can be resolved by new input on his situation and problems. Information that ends uncertainty allows men to adjust to the new situation. This creates a new state of balance.

[Question] Applying this to the domestic situation, I think that the world economy epoch change and the difficulties it has caused to Hungarian economic life created an uncertainty to certain layers of society.

[Answer] The Hungarian public opinion which accepted the increase of living standards year after year as a natural eventuality started sensing the economic problems and became uncertain. Information is partly guilty in this: earlier, the TV, radio, and press featured the news of improvement predominantly. Very few articles or programs discussed the already existing problems of economic structure and efficiency. The picture was rosier than reality. The tension born of anxiety is now, from time to time, actualized by the moves of the government that adjusts to a prepared concept. As an example, let us take the price moves, whose effects on man are direct. The consequences of the moves are hard for the individual to foresee and the prognoses are worse than indicated by the facts of the situation. It is not easy to create the connection between the expected path of an individual's career and society's expected development. Thus the picture of the future becomes quite uncertain to very large groups. In our case the two factors coincide and the large increase in the need for information is understandable. The traffic on society's communication channels has increased. In this atmosphere, any information--even unverifiable news--is unreasonably overvalued.

[Question] There can be a significant difference between news and information. News of price increases, e.g., are validated by experience. Other information, spreading like wildfire, can hardly be explained by earlier experience in society.

[Answer] One can hear gossip that has a seed of reality. But the "earthquake" is a classic rumor and the sources of this kind of information are impossible to find. The general need for information (mentioned above) prepares the ground for these kinds of rumors although their creation is accidental.

[Question] We spoke of the increase in information need. But this need can also decrease. It is a fact that a theme can suddenly disappear.

[Answer] The spread of news naturally does not only depend on how attune society is. If the need for news increases, people will try to lower the tension. The method is by consuming more information. If the mass information tools are able to satisfy the increased demand for multi-sided, credible, and interesting material, the communication system's tension will decrease and even disappear. If the institutionalized system's channels of information do not, for some reason, fulfill the need related to an event and do not publish all news that is needed to satisfy the mass information need then they negatively influence the normal stream of process (the need for news). The vacuum will be filled by information that travels

in the personal channels of the information network. These channels release many unreliable rumors into circulation. Thus, exaggerated predictions on price increases are spread--along with scientific impossibilities on the Bicske earthquake.

[Question] In short, there is a large "state sector" in the market of information. These are the mass information media and the other channels of institutionalized communication. Then there is an uncredibly detailed "personal, private sector", based on person-to-person conversation. How can we insure that the consumer (viewer, listener, reader) do not end up with the "private sector"?

[Answer] By placing goods on the "state tables"--in the mass communication channels. People, in order to overcome the lack of information, will seek out every source, regardless whether they are official or non-official or credible or incredible. Good product and credible information is not, in itself, enough. The product has to be offered when it is needed, when it is in season. If we don't inform the people about something through the channels of mass information in time then they go elsewhere: friends, the "better-informed", or even foreign communication media.

[Question] Not only is their credit lowered but their work is made more difficult. The factual contradictions in the personal channels and the many forms of explanations of a given event (e.g., an airplane crash or a price increase) creates more need for information. It increases the tension of the communication system and expands the sphere of questions to be answered to infinity. If something is spread in the informal, personal, and unverifiable channels that was inaccurate, the credible news of the mass communication system start from a defensive posture. In fact, the official communique is received already with skepticism (why was it late?) and thus can hardly cancel the effect of personal communications. Hence the effect on the communication media is very unfavorable when they don't adjust in time to the mass need for information. Confusion and tension is also caused on the information market when they can't adjust thematically.

[Question] What are you thinking of?

[Answer] About the fact that information demand always has a ranking, a hierarchy. In certain periods, people ask less often for certain information and more for others. There are events and themes of which they want to see, hear, and read more about than of others. How the public's interest structure is built--what has bigger or smaller roles--is to be watched by the mass information tools. The people's interest structure should not basically differ from the communication media information structure. If the two don't meet, the unsold goods--to return to the marketplace analog--will pile up in the warehouses of mass information. This lowers efficacy not only in the economy but also in information.

[Question] This sounds a bit as if society, the information consumer, were monolithic and all of its members had the same demands. We know they do not. We urge commerce to satisfy the differentiated consumers' demands by offering goods for all strata of consumers. How can mass communication offer strata-specific information?

[Answer] I think it is important that the communication media should regard not only the interest structure of a given period but also the structure of opinion that were formed around a theme. They should watch how public opinion divides on a theme and what the argument systems of the supporters and opponents of a view are. This is the area where mass communication does not stand up in the competition with personal communications. When I converse with a friend or a friend of my family it is relatively easy to adjust to their spheres of interest, education, and preferences since I know them. During the personal conversation I come to know their argument system. I see through the weak points of my debater, observe the contradictions of his views and can shape my argument accordingly. The adjusting ability and flexibility of communication tools is not comparable... The great problem of mass communications is that it is addressed to individuals whom it does not know as persons. This is why it attempts to group them, according to various systems.

[Question] The magazines, journals, and radio's strata programs are, then, designed to the presumed, sensible, and demonstrable needs?

[Answer] The most difficult situation is faced by TV due to the enormous number of viewers. With a little exaggeration, one can state that TV has no strata program since even a little-watched broadcast has more (and more varied) audience than all the readers of a newspaper. Hence, it is difficult to satisfy the strata demands and adjust to different education levels. Still, to keep the viewers from feeling information hunger, one thing has to be satisfied. The public openness, where mass communication operates, should be regarded not simply as a method to transmit information but as a transmitter of social needs. And the good social feeling of the various strata demands that their needs and problems be communicated openly and that their conscious needs become recognized and known through the communication media in a well-articulated and clearly-phrased manner. Even the best news service, the most entertaining programs and magazines, the most frequent sportscasts do not supplant the public need for timely social discussion. If the opinions and views relating to these are aired, there will be a feeling of unfulfillment in the viewers, listeners, and readers' minds. They will feel that information is sparse.

[Question] Or they question the quality of the information.

[Answer] If mass information does not transmit and publish those needs, it will make not only the average man's information more difficult but also those who guide the society. It spoils the clarity of views within society and increases the danger of clash of interests.

STUDENT, EDITORS DEBATE SPONTANEITY, FREEDOM OF PRESS

Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 8 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] After following the work of a newspaper for a long period of time generally everyone forms an opinion which, I think, is favorable in the case of ES [ELET ES IRODALOM]. There is a phenomenon, however, whose "secret" I have not yet been able to solve.

The socio-political pieces dealing with real problems are fortunately often seen in ES. The problem is that after a more thorough analysis, they don't appear sincere.

Following the appearance of "Price-Paradox" or "Forint-Paradox," ES disappeared from the university library. Interest was so high that we had to read borrowed copies. People were nodding with satisfaction: yes, that's right, finally, there is someone who writes about the essence of things.

These articles could best be compared to soil preparation work in agriculture since the changes expected on 1 January 1980 are already in effect and anyone can read the 8 November KOZLONY. Several dailies are printing the new regulation system in installments.

Considering that the preparation of such an inclusive and essentially new economic system takes not just a couple of weeks and not even more than just a couple of months, I can state with assurance that the two authors wrote with the full knowledge of the decree. Had these writings come out a year earlier, we could have spoken of socially useful views. As it is, however, the value of these articles, expounding on the necessity of the new regulatory system is questionable. We don't need free advertisements but an acquaintance and understanding of the new system. If the authors did not know of the decree, how could they express responsible opinions? If they did know of it, what was the need for the two articles?

I had the same feelings about the "Gruner Apfel" article since barely a month after their appearance we heard it on the radio that the KHV [expansion unknown] bought the license to produce the starting material from a Swiss company and they will start producing the soap with the green apple fragrance. In fact, pilot production of tangerine-fragrance soap and shampoo is already occurring.

This is speed! I wish all ES stories had such effect. The trouble is that the licensing process takes at least half a year.

It is possible that the writer did not know of the KHV plans. Then why did he write the story? Knowing the facts, however, the writer's intentions are even less understandable.

Please answer. I can't solve this ES paradox alone.

Zoltan Edes, college student, 19 Zolyomi Rd., Budapest.

We depart from our practice in printing your letter without omitting a single word and giving your exact address because we are concerned that other readers will regard this letter as a free advertisement. Advertisement of ourselves, that is.

The writer mentions only three of our articles (Istvan Lazar's in the 8 Sep 79 issue, Otto Pirity's in the 6 Oct 79 issue, and Gyorgy Bolgar's, in the 8 Sep 79 issue). He could cite even older examples. Gyula Siops, the excellent poet and publicist shortly before his death wrote of anomalies concerning vegetable wholesaling practices in the summer of 1976. In a few weeks' time, a new decree obligated the wholesalers to buy even the smallest quantities from the producers. Bulcsu Bertha's "Cashew Nuts" story and the many responses to it, in the same year speeded up the formation of a rational import-export policy. Several economic moves in 1978/79 did, in fact, press our foreign trade organs to use and generate hard currency rationally in an even stricter manner than suggested by the article.

So much of the fact that our authors write and gear their stories in the full knowledge of the decrees.

Zoltan Edes' misunderstandings concerning the freedom of the press are bigger and more surprising. "If the authors had not known of the decree, how could they form a responsible opinion?"

Our office strives to publish responsible opinions in every publication. Our authors live in today's Hungarian society and with their analytic and critical articles strive to improve this socialist system. Our readers not only tolerate but expect this of us and, no matter how unbelievable this appears to our letter-writer, so do those government and party organs that assess our work. The view that the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party directs the editors with secret "tips," indicating that, on a certain date, they will pass a certain decree and, therefore, to hurry up and prepare public opinion for it, is so naive that we regard it as a sign of public life rather than distrust.

We wish ourselves and the friends of our paper that we were accused more often of these ES paradoxes, testifying to our authors' responsible thinking and sensitivity to reality.--The Editor

10101

CSO: 2500

AUTOMATED CONTROL, COMMAND PROBLEMS VIEWED

Poznan PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU No 10,
Oct 79 pp 52-54

[Article by Lt Col Eng Bronislaw Jakus: "Psychological Problems In Applications of Automated Command and Control Systems"]

[Text] Where applied, automation and cybernetic processes have always run into problems, and are still encountering problems. This phenomenon is rooted in psychological factors as well as economic consideration contingent on the high cost of computerized information systems, high-priced ETO [electronic computer technology], and expenditures for expansion or remodeling of considerable office space. People always exhibit a measure of resistance or reservations to any innovation they do not completely understand, because they become accustomed to accomplishing their tasks using established and well-understood methods. This is a normal and inevitable reaction. The problem centers, therefore, in compressing the time in which such resistance persist to a possible minimum, eliminating passive attitudes and creating an atmosphere conducive to efficient application of automation measures at all command levels.

Dialectical Uniformity of Application Problems

The application of automation measures in the command process is related with extremely diversified fields of science and technology, including philosophy, psychology, mathematics, computer technology, communications systems, ergonomics, linguistics and the science of war. Solutions for such applications must therefore be sought in the dialectic uniformity of processes in which technical means are developed for automation and people are comprehensively prepared for applying and utilizing them.

It has been confirmed by experience that unsystematic preparation of personnel tends to prolong application processes and inhibits full adaptation and timely utilization of automation systems. Instead of the expected facilitation, commanders and staff officers are faced with new concerns and problems. If, in addition, their attitude is one of aloofness or resistance to automation, application processes are likely to encounter enhanced difficulties, frequently in an aura of confrontation.

When new types of weapons are being introduced, there always surfaces a question of the nature and extent of knowledge concerning such weapons that a commander or staff officer should possess. Given the immense diversity of contemporary combat materiel, neither commanders nor staff officers are in a position to become thoroughly familiar and proficient in the use of all types of weapons. Nor will this be necessary once automation applications are completed. Information needed by a commander to do his job, broken down to desired levels of particularity, will be supplied by computerized information systems in graphic and best-suited forms. Commanders and staff officers should be proficient in the art of operations and tactics and should possess comprehensive technical knowledge of systems, including those in automation. Such knowledge, coupled with the skills for utilizing it, enables commanders to provide proper leadership and guidance to technical specialists, including computer scientist teams.

Psychological Problems In Automation

Applications of new technology are always accompanied by awe and apprehensions. Contemporary computer technology has entered the bounds of the human mind, as it performs functions that cannot be regarded as other than intellectual. No precedents of this kind have occurred in the past. The potentialities of computerized information systems constantly expand, and their applications keep multiplying in all the armies of the world. In this context, arguments that are frequently advanced against ETO applied in solving army command tasks appear to be strange. They include such claims as: a machine can make mistakes, a machine is unaccountable, or a machine operates only within a predesigned program and is unable to work creatively. Therefore experience, intuition and creativity of the human mind are of primary significance.

If the first argument is analyzed, one can only marvel at the naivete and perseverance with which this claim is made. First, most people cannot be recognized as perfect either, second, people are fallible as a rule, and third, some human acts are outright senseless. The accumulated history of wars and armies abundantly demonstrates that ignorance, lack of time, inexperience, hot temper and obstinacy have resulted in decisions and actions that can neither be accepted nor even explained in terms of common sense.

The outcome of creative human activity is transformed into technology: military creativity is no exception in this regard. Military activity, especially activities of staffs, are abundantly technological. While having at our disposal computer techniques capable of handling time-consuming technological tasks, should we continue to harness the intellects of commanders and staff officers in technological activities? In this day and age, it is urgently necessary to free commanders from technology for the sake of actual operational/tactical and tactical creativity.

Apparently, automation of command processes can aid commanders in their creative activities by stimulating and elevating them to a higher and more general plane. Owing to automation, the results of commanders' creative activity can be widely disseminated and made available for instant application, thus metamorphosing into the army's combat potential.

Problems In Motivations For Action

Activities of computer scientists and users of automated systems must be based on coherent motives. Experience, especially in the civilian sector, proves that their actions are frequently incoherent and, on occasion, conflicting. Numerous noted applications of computerized information in management failed to produce expected results, despite high outlays. Publications in which these problems are analyzed most frequently focus on the following causes:

- insufficient investment in computer equipment;

- shortage of properly trained personnel;

- organizational and methodological obstacles, especially frequent in the course of design and application of computerized information systems.

The problems involved in motivating the activities of design-application teams and automated system users are important, though they may pass unnoticed in daily routines. They have their objective existence, however, and should therefore be taken into account to assure effective and deliberate operation. Motivation in the activities of automated systems design/application teams is dependent on a number of factors, including:

- the relationship between design/application work and a superordinate goal represented by the computerized information system being developed;

- the kind of organizational relationships linking design/application teams with system users;

- ways and means used to stimulate creative initiative within institutions that are designing and applying a computerized information system.

Because of differing organizational membership of decisionmaking and planning centers, mutual relations between such centers can motivate negative actions, for example, when the purposes of design work for a system are imprecisely defined by the user, which does not facilitate a design team's mission and often forces on it an additional task to conduct a preliminary study. This requires a substantial effort, especially in situations where a system user is unable or unprepared to specify his goals. The problem that arises in such cases is this: is the design team genuinely interested in revealing the actual purpose of design. Unaware of the full range of possibilities offered by computerization of information processes, the user may be uninformed of what can be gained or achieved. A computer scientist should be able to resolve such doubts thanks to his professional training. Yet he will naturally tend to minimize the goals and simplify his tasks because this is directly related with the amount of work he will have to do.

For the army's design/application teams constituent in systems users' organizational structures, goal integration is only a question of knowledge and consciousness and efficiency of control on a particular level.

A main goal is set in specific terms by the next level above. That goal is to be achieved through a fully functional computerized information system. In this case, design/application teams do not choose users, but only the field and function to be performed by the system. The party commissioning a design job also evaluates the design team's overall performance. He has the option to alter evaluation criteria and to provide incentive through indirect actions encouraging thorough work and through impact along the command chain. In effect, the design team can hardly escape from solving a particular problem and direct participation in system application and operation processes.

Organizational subordination of the design team to a user results, as indicated by experience, in correct functioning of motivational factors. It is a precondition for success in the application and utilization of computerized information systems. Thorough knowledge of user problems by computer scientists is preeminently conducive to success. Computer scientists teams, though forming no part of groups that accomplish basic missions, are linked with them through official, technical and information connections in the systems being applied. A motivation pattern has as its purpose to stimulate the design/application team:

- to accomplish missions assigned to them;
- to assure highly efficient operation of the system;
- to provide incentives for cooperation.

The power of motivational impact on system design/application personnel is contingent on the degree of integration of their own goals with those posited by the management and on their acceptance of those goals. Low-level integration always results in "posturing" for work so that the job gets done even though this does not mean that the goals will be attained. Personnel with a low level of integration strive to lower the standards while raising particular barriers before the user rendering it allegedly impossible for his requirements to be met.

A high level of goal integration results in the design/application team's participation in the implementation of tasks assigned to it which are equated by the team with its own tasks. A team with a high level of internal integration will:

- search for a solution that, given a particular set of automation and computer equipment, will be able to perform the greatest possible number of functions;
- strive to assure success and efficient operation.

Familiarity with the problems concerning the application of automated command systems and ETO, whose importance is paramount as a qualitatively new type of weapon, appears to be an essential necessity for all who participate in this process. Not only computer scientists teams and automated assembly technical service personnel, but commanders and staff officers as well will soon have to master the skills needed to use the ETO data processing systems to become as familiar with them as they are with the telephone.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN ECONOMICS DISCUSSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 20 Nov 79 pp 40-41

[Article by Director of the Academy for Economic Studies, Prof Gheorghe Dolgu]

[Text] Measures will continue to be taken to integrate education with scientific research and industrial production, to even more closely associate the educational process with production activities in such a way that graduates will be thoroughly prepared to participate immediately in the production effort. (From the draft of the Program-Directive concerning raising the standard of living in the period 1981-1985 and continuing improvement of the quality of life).

As foreshadowed in the document drafts of the XII Congress of the RCP the objectives of Romanian society for the years 1985, 1990 and 2000 do not just represent the expression of an inherently generated dynamism fueled by the major changes in labor structures, mechanisms and style effected after the IXth Congress. In their precise substantiation of available options, their internal cohesiveness, prospective dimensions and possibilities for keeping pace with both present and anticipated international realities they bear the mark of thorough planning, capacity for systemic inclusiveness, receptiveness to new developments, and the previsionary influence of the General Secretary of the Party Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The new objectives identify the additional needs of higher learning and economic education in particular and provide stimuli for all Romanian society. Economic education itself is directed toward specific goals that not only insure adaptation to new demands of socioeconomic dynamics and increased capacity for selfdevelopment of future specialists, but also active incorporation of these demands in social activities beginning with the school years and coordination of the "production" of these social activities with the present and future needs in constructing the multi-laterally developed socialist state.

In this respect I wish to comment on a few such stimuli and needs concerning the training of economists. First of all, I believe that thorough

and structural assimilation in the educational context of the basic directions of future development is indispensable. Continuation of the high rhythms of growth, preservation of industrialization as the central theme of development, maintenance of a high rate of accumulation, increased involvement in the international economic system and structural adaptations responding to the world's energy situation and, above all, multiple emphasis of qualitative order placed upon science and technology and all processes leading to increased efficiency are the elements which must become idea-forces in the acquisition of knowledge and other independent activities of students of higher learning. These ideas will attain their proper forms only if adapted to correspond to future changes in the international context.

The well known Swedish Nobel laureate and economist Gunnar Myrdall recently judged the prospects of the international economy as quite "gloomy". Economists in the USA wonder when the recession will begin or even speculate that the world may be confronted with a new major economic crisis. The notorious "double digit" inflation has reemerged in some of the major Western countries and modest growth rates at best are predicted for the next decade. We in Romania cannot isolate ourselves and drift away from that part of the world. On the contrary, our country will develop its relations to an even greater extent with all countries regardless of their social structure. However, by being fully aware of the advantages of socialism, we insure ourselves exceptional progress both through its vitality and ability to harmoniously combine the economic with the social, as well as its capacity to confront, absorb and adequately compensate for the increased costs of growth, external inflationary pressures and increased risks and uncertainties inherent in the world market.

An intelligent and appropriate emphasis of these topics in courses, seminars, etc is essential if students are to understand what is happening, that the future, although built upon that which has been achieved to date, is not a simple extrapolation of the trends of the past, but the result of thoroughly and scientifically deliberated options that insure our country truly exceptional development.

Secondly, education must consolidate its prospective form just as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked of science and the entire economy in general. Creating specialists only according to our "image", i.e., that of today's specialists, and only in response to the present needs of the economy would be a poor solution. Those students presently in the first year of higher education will only just attain the capacity to noticeably influence the progress of the operations of economic units by the number and quality of their decisions eight to twelve years from now. By then Romania will have gone through two additional five year plans and will have passed the stage of developing nation. The new financial economic mechanism with the corrections, specific additions and developments it will have undergone will have already significantly entered into practice in the economy and in the thinking of specialists and workers at large.

The optimum development of decisions on a scientific basis will have replaced at all levels the remnants of empiricism, narrow practicality and artisan-type approaches.

In this context, the spirit of initiative, competence in identifying and evaluating intensive guidelines and ability to react rapidly and intelligently to new domestic and international situations will be key attributes of the professional economist. Much must still be done to attain this. Above all, the very guidelines of the economic activities we describe, analyse and simulate will have to be changed to a certain degree. They must correspond increasingly to the problems of the year 1990 as they arise in the plan, outlook sketches, sector programs and long term international trends. Descriptivism, still present, must totally yield to analytical thinking based on thorough investigation of the realities, perfect mastery of modern methods and techniques of analysis and calculation, and thorough understanding of micro and macroeconomics and the relationships between them. For the time being precisely directed efforts are required to increase the coherence and convergence of the areas of knowledge in educational plans and analytical programs and to rapidly increase the preponderance of multi-, pluri- and interdisciplinary approaches.

The fusion of education with research and production is still in an initial stage despite all the positive results obtained to present in the area of "integration". New efforts of imagination and new investments of labor are needed to increase the instructive value of production activities and to insure that the work in production can be thorough prepared for by work in school which, at the same time, can serve as a basis for raising production work to higher levels. Educational procedures will themselves have to undergo a revolutionary change. Meant is not only the development of the participative nature of teaching activities but also broadening of the related area of student independent work and wide-scale application of the "cases" and the complex simulations created with computers.

When one thoroughly considers the documents of the party's XIIth Congress on the issues of education, one cannot fail to realize that the tasks of the schools are probably every bit as large and complex as those of the economy. And this is normal. The role of training specialists becomes decisive in a period of scientific and technical revolution and intense development.

I wish to express my conviction that in economic education, as in our system of higher learning in general, there exist the premises of a radical change along the lines mentioned above. I say this because there is not only the ability and desire for self perfection but, above all, a militant commitment whose source rests in the unlimited devotion to country and people, to the party and its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the party's program for developing Romania along the lines of high socialist and communist culture.

PRIORITIES IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 20 Nov 79 p 35

[Article by Academy of Sciences member Radu Voinea]

[Text] Certain priority tasks which fall to higher learning, in particular technical education, result from the special place of importance that scientific research and technical development occupies in the planning documents of the party's XIIth Congress. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of the start of the 1979-1980 university year pointed out, all educational activity...classroom lectures, seminars and practical applications...must be conducted on the basis of the latest advances of science and technology. This great task placed on all educators is also one of the most difficult because the areas of knowledge in certain fields undergo changes from day to day in the conditions of accelerated scientific and technical development. Furthermore, we are experiencing a veritable information explosion in which a university professor is required to understand and differentiate between authentic innovations and those which are sometimes only a passing trend. That which has become outdated and obsolete must be replaced while that which, although old, retains its value must be preserved and put to use.

Many of the latest technical accomplishments are protected by patents which, without a doubt, hinder access to them. However, I believe that in view of the fact that any scientific creation is based above all on a thorough knowledge of all previous accomplishments in the same field more must be done to insure the conditions for adequate accumulation of material for at least those innovations that appear in publications. I am specifically referring to those publications and, in general, to the specialized scientific and technical literature from our country and abroad which must be made more accessible to higher education personnel.

Nonetheless, no matter how modern education may be, no matter how up to date it may become with the latest breakthroughs of science and technology, the school years still remain no more than a static image, a simple frame in the endlessly long film on mankind's road to progress. The present day specialist cannot remain with only the knowledge acquired in

school. He must learn continuously. Continuing education has become a necessity. It is, therefore, very important for the student to have learned to study on his own, to teach himself and to improve himself, because the experience acquired in one field or another, no matter how extensive, is no longer sufficient to cope with the constantly more complicated problems presented by the accelerated development of our economy and culture. The illiterate of the future will not be one who cannot read and/or write, but one who is incapable of self study.

The Bucharest Polytechnical Institute has obtained good results in recent years in the area of scientific research. In this respect the collaboration of our institute in a series of projects of great importance are worthy of mention. They include the development of the carousel lathe of sixteen meter diameter and the new families of computers and minicomputers designated Independent 100, Coral, MC8 and MC18; the preparation of a technology to produce hybrid electronic devices; the creation of direct current servomotors to power machine tools; and the structural improvement of high power turbogenerators. In the same vein one can list the more recent collaboration with certain large industrial enterprises in the capital, in particular, the "23rd of August", "New Times" and "Red Grivita" plants, concerning problems of perfecting existing and developing new technologies, calculations of resistance, etc.

In the spirit of the directives of the party's XIIth Congress it is necessary that our institute's future scientific research be directed even more to priority issues of major importance to our economy. We have the obligation to not limit ourselves to assisting industrial enterprises in attaining production plans or exceeding them by a few percent, but, in the true meaning of the word, to revolutionize technology.

Meant are problems involving prospective planning such as new energy sources, new fuels, storage of energy, automatic industrial machinery, industrial automation, increasing the number of microprocessors in the control of technical processes, the development of new substances and materials, etc.

With all the progress achieved in recent years there still exist large reserves that must be mobilized. It is not enough to compare present levels with the past. Instead we must consider what we could have accomplished and what we should but still have not done. There have been shortcomings in our institute's research activities. I believe the greatest to be the fact that the abilities of all teaching personnel and senior year students were not attracted and used. We are aware that the party and government leadership and the delegates to the party's XIIth Congress expect much more from our institute. And this is natural. We will make every effort to respond to these expectations.

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CLOSE CONTACT OF HISTORIANS WITH THE PEOPLE

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 20 Nov 79 pp 26-27

[Article by Prof Iosif Kovacs, Pro-Rector of the Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca]

[Text] "The solution in the spirit of the principles of socialism of the nationality issue and the assurance of full equality of rights and equal possibilities for participation in political, social and cultural life by all of our citizens regardless of nationality is an historical accomplishment for our party and nation." [Nicolae Ceausescu]

We are today all witnesses as well as participants in an event of great importance, the XIIth Congress of the RCP, that will be recorded in our country's history as a crowning event of one of the most brilliant periods of that history. In reviewing the growth of Romanian socialist society in the thirty five years since the liberation and particularly over the last fifteen years, we find and note the tumultuous development of the forces of production and socialist values, fruit of the enthusiastic and self sacrificing labor of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, of all laborers in our country, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and those of other nationality.

The directives concerning the new five year plan offer new and brilliant prospects of continued development and improvement in all aspects of socialist Romania. The draft documents of the XIIth Congress also provide for new tasks for researchers in the field of history as well as educators who pass on the knowledge of history to the young generation. First place among these tasks is naturally occupied by research and analysis of our recent past, of the thirty five years that have passed since liberation.

It is known that, although it studies the past, history links the past with the present and also looks ahead to the future. History researches the past in order to make the present more understandable and contributes to the search for new ways of developing for the future. In collaboration with other sciences, history uncovers the laws of social development, laws that are manifested over large periods and expanses of time and harmoniously

include the past, present and future. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu justly pointed out that "historical research, far from being strictly documentary investigation of the past, is, as life shows, very much a science of the present.... The results of historical research are by nature there to assist contemporary mankind in better understanding the objective laws that rule society and the need to act in the spirit of the demands for progress." Study of the recent past, for example, enables us to approach current issues in the creation of the multilaterally developed socialist society with more certainty and efficiency. These problems, arising naturally as inheritance of the past and from other sources, have solutions attainable under the leadership of the communist party, solutions on which the further progress of socialist Romania depends.

Inspired by a sense of great scientific responsibility and fervent patriotism, our country's historians, both researchers and educators, have assumed the task of objectively portraying the close brotherhood and unity between the Romanian people and the other nationalities for whom Romania is also homeland, and their common work to build socialism, of which the solution of the nationality issue, among other problems, represents one manifestation. The masses of the people, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and those of other nationality, have after centuries of working together created material and spiritual wealth that has today become our common inheritance. In reminding the generations who are building the multilaterally developed socialist society of the deeds of our forefathers, historians fully contribute to the grand work of the patriotic education of working people regardless of difference in nationality, the strengthening of their unity of thought and action in fulfilling the policies of the RCP.

While presenting the history of the progressive work and struggle of the inhabitants of our region historians also have the task of, in the same spirit, making the fight for liberation led in various parts of the world against colonialism and neocolonialism well known. We can be proud that socialist Romania affords important and consistent support to peoples everywhere involved in the same struggle and speaks resolutely in support of the independence and suzerainty of all nations, for the democratization of international relations and the establishment of a new economic order in the world. Our country considers the defense of peace as one of its essential objectives and tirelessly works for international detente and creation of an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among nations so that all can equally benefit from the resources of our planet, scientific and technical breakthroughs and cultural treasures. History, with its positive and negative experiences and its wealth of knowledge and lessons, helps us to better understand the present. It teaches us to value the progressive traditions of our predecessors and to reject all that leads to conflict among peoples. It encourages us to spare no effort in asserting the glorious ideals of liberty, independence, peace and friendship.

The documents of the RCP and the valuable directives of its general secretary are particularly important guidance for all workers in the field of social sciences. As regards historians, they understand clearly that the presentation of the past and teaching of history plays a significant role in the creation of the new man. The present stage of building socialist society necessitates that pupils, students and workers not receive useless and unimportant knowledge from historians. Instead, they should be provided knowledge that is essential and full of clear lessons in order to help them correctly understand the development of their own people, nation or nationality, and the role which they played in the evolution of our society in all the stages which preceded the building of socialism. And finally, history has the task of convincing the citizen that, as an integral part of society, he contributes through his conscientious work to the multilateral development and flourishing of his country. Along this line, the project of directives of the XIIth Congress of the RCP emphasizes that political education efforts will be intensified in order to increase socialist awareness and create the new man, a builder of socialism and communism, conscious creator of his own destiny and the prosperous future of his country.

Together with the workers in the other sciences and disciplines, we historians have the glorious mission of developing active revolutionary spirit among the young and the workers, increasing everyone's patriotic awareness and sense of responsibility to the people and their socialist achievements, and inducing all our country's citizens, closely and indissolubly united around the communist party, to devote their forces and entire creative ability to the continuous development of their common homeland regardless of national background. Out of desire to serve the cause of progress we must educate our youth to be good builders of socialism both for the present and the future. We must at the same time teach them to not only know our ideology but to also live and work in its spirit so that they can continue the glorious accomplishments of socialist Romania through the process of communist development.

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CONCEPT OF THE 'NEW PERSON' EXAMINED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 20 Nov 79 p 42

[Article by President of the Association of the People of Theater and Music, Dina Cocea]

[Text] It is difficult to express in a few words the entire wealth of thoughts and feelings aroused by the approaching congress of our glorious communist party.

My profession is that of the dialog, of communication. Why would I otherwise have devoted my life to the theater if the theater in its essence were not the art of communication? I was probably drawn to this art form in ways which were then mysterious to me but which I can today explain more clearly based on the environment in which I spent my childhood and adolescence, that of democratic intellectuals who were convinced supporters of the socialist ideal. And perhaps my profession and surroundings created an interest in me in society, that is, a particular spirit that I would today label as social activism.

My life and activity have unfolded both at the close of an era that had no prospects for the future and which the revolution put to an end as well as during the entire revolutionary era from its beginnings to the present. I have known and know of many aspects of the world in many countries. And, more importantly, I have seen all but very few parts of our country, wonderful places, places where I have countless wonderful friends.

Consequently, a concurrence of circumstances permit me to have a basis for comparison, make valuable judgments and make choices in full knowledge of the situation.

Any inclination to demagogy is to me totally foreign. Furthermore, although both my profession and social activities require me to reveal my spiritual states and moods, I rarely and almost never in public express that which moves me, disturbs me, whether joy or sadness, not because I would feel hypocritical or that I have no faith in people's good will, but because I am by nature inclined to discretion.

Nonetheless, there are moments in everyone's life when saying outright what one thinks seems to be the most natural thing to do. Such moments are, above all, those in which an entire people finds itself at the highest peak of its own identity, when one's nation manifests itself in the manner most appropriate to its character, a character shaped by countless centuries.

I have often encountered the concept of the "new man." And I have not infrequently met "new people." But the concept itself can become discredited through repeated use, a lack of coincidence in actual experience and distortion. The distortion of this concept occurs due to the belief that the new man is an invariable entity, a fixed result, an infallible and unimproveable model, in need of no improvement because he in himself is perfection. Such a person does not and cannot exist. Contradictions, including inner conflicts, are not unknown even to the new man. Far from being a perfect result, the new man is a continually improvable process. And literature, dramaturgy and the theater have often erred when, under the influence of dogmatism, they have presented the so called new people, heroes, model images that were perfect from all points of view but in whose veracity no one believed.

People know people. The public knows life as it is. Literature's most serious mistake is to present the reader a life different than the one he knows and people who do not exist and whom the diences cannot recognize. Even if it does so with the best intentions, literature only harms itself because it thereby places itself under the sign of falsehood.

During these days when the entire country is excited in expectation of the party congress it seems that nothing is more important for literature and the theater than to thoroughly consider this concept of the new man and the rich, inexhaustible reality that nourishes it.

Reality offers us thousands, millions of examples, millions of human beings who each display a trait of the new man. But if we interpret our desires as reality, if we substitute awareness of reality as it is with the illusion of reality we cause harm to the very process of forming the new man. We would be considering as completed a task whose fulfillment only continues to beckon to and await us.

I was saying that I have a basis for comparing the past and present, the two worlds, and that we are living through an exceptional moment in time when we must say what we think.

In my opinion, the following is an essential idea that must without fail be expressed: The new man does not exist. He is just in the process of being formed. The new coexists with the old. The new is proving itself in the struggle with the old, both in our society and in each of us. The new man distinguishes himself through his participation in work and in the debating and making of decisions. This is the fundamental source of

inspiration for literature, dramaturgy and the theater if these arts wish to fulfill their basic mission, as the party teaches it, of contributing to the formation of the new man.

I am eagerly and emotionally waiting to hear, read and reread the report which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will deliver to the congress. I am convinced that I will once again gain a wealth of the most noble ideas. The most important, I am certain, will refer to this, the fundamental issue of our time, the essential issue of art and literature, the affirmation of that which is new in life, the assertion through struggle of the new man.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 11 Oct 79 p 24

[Interview with Costache Zmeu, deputy minister of tourism, by Mihai Stanescu: "Romanian Tourism, a Big Industry"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In order to somewhat lessen the formal sobriety of the moment, please, Comrade Deputy Minister, let me begin our dialog with a small joke. There is circulating among the people the opinion that the most pleasant and beautiful occupation is often that of deputy minister in the Ministry of Tourism. Do you agree with this opinion?

[Answer] I remember many times when I would have liked this opinion to be true with the beautiful and pleasant occupation of deputy minister. I admit that we are concerned with the beautiful part of the life of the people, as doctors are concerned with remedying our troubles with health, but the exigencies of the profession oblige one in the system of tourism to never take his vacation in the summer. Have you ever observed closely the fatigue on the face of the waiter who serves groups of tourists by the sea, in great numbers, 3 times per day? Of the guide or driver who does not get home for weeks and sometimes even for months? And our wives can reproach us because they very rarely see us at home, sometimes not even at New Year's. In short, here too in tourism—as in the other fields of our daily life—there is room only for those who have made a creed of duty and a second love of tourism, who are ready to sacrifice at any time, at any hour, many of their own comforts for the success of the work that engenders the comfort of the people. Count me too among them.

[Question] Of course, you are perfectly right. It is not at all easy to be a deputy minister either! It is a question here too of very much responsibility, of special competence, of enthusiasm.

[Answer] The activity of tourism is extremely complex. It must be remembered that at the present time Romanian tourism is in a direct confrontation with the exigencies of modern, competitive tourism. We want, intend and are working for it to be as efficient as possible and of the best quality. I hope that you see as clearly as I the economic component of

tourism, along with the social and cultural one. Together with the whole staff of our ministry, I too, as an activist of the party and the state, am striving to respond precisely to the trust accorded, to the express tasks and to the instructions given personally by the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to satisfy at a high qualitative level the demands of the working people who engage in tourism and the requirements of the foreign tourists who prefer and choose Romania as a destination for vacation or treatment.

[Question] Turning now to basic questions, we would like to know how you rate the 1979 tourism year.

[Answer] From the very outset, it is right to make the not unfounded specification that the 1979 tourism year is not at the hour of the balance sheet but is in full swing. But an initial balance sheet for 9 months can be made. We can therefore regard 1979 thus far as a good tourism year, perhaps even exceptional: about 4 million foreign tourists and nearly 5 million Romanian tourists have benefited thus far from the services offered by our units. On the basis of the continual growth of the economic potential of the country and, implicitly, of the standard of living of the working people, thus far 2 million Romanian citizens have relaxed or have restored their capacity for work in the spas and health resorts alone.

[Question] Concretely, what has the ministry in question done so that the working people in our homeland--Romanian, Hungarian, German and of other nationalities--know and come to love the country better and enjoy to the full our famous or less known touristic, bathing and health possibilities?

[Answer] This year, our ministry also intensified the actions for popularizing the possibilities of engaging in tourism through all the known mass media. It proceeded to continually diversify the domestic trips proposed by the tourist agencies, made especially with means of mass transit: train-bus, train-bus-steamship and bus-steamship. It had and has in view the matter of promptly and sensibly allocating to the units throughout the country the places remaining available at the spas and at the seaside, so that they do not remain vacant, especially in the period of maximum demand. This year, special attention was devoted to improving the quality of the culinary preparations, to diversifying the assortments of preparations, to assimilating and producing assortments specific to the nationality of the tourists, and to more widely promoting the famous traditional Romanian cuisine. This year, another step taken by the leadership of the ministry that is demonstrating its efficiency, both for us and especially for the big groups of working people--Romanian, Hungarian, German and of other nationalities--was that referring to expanding the mass character of tourism, to increasing the number of competent and enthusiastic outside collaborators recruited from these groups.

[Question] I am not saying anything new either by stating that the Romanian's hospitality is proverbial. Likewise, the beauty, the picturesqueness

of the homeland. And investment funds have existed, and instructions given by the most authoritative party and state forums for utilizing all these wide possibilities and facilities as efficiently as possible, in order to create a true industry of tourism. Has everything been done in order for the Romanian tourist, and the foreign tourist of course, to enjoy all these things to the full?

[Answer] The tourist industry to which you are referring can exist only by having as a foundation the as efficient utilization as possible of the inestimable natural beauty of the homeland, the many extraordinarily valuable relics of the history of our people, and especially the material and spiritual achievements during the years of socialism. The other condition, the sine qua non for the appearance of mass tourism--its material base--was put down as a directive among the steps taken by the party for continually raising the standard of living of the working people in our country. I tell you sincerely that we still have far more touristic treasures (natural, historical and cultural) than the means for utilizing them fully. Our general rate of economic development, among the highest in the world, has also been reflected proportionally in the field of tourism. In each five-year period, and especially in the latest ones, we built on the average 40,000-50,000 beds in hotels, inns, tourist stops and so on. The comfort has risen considerably, as well as the quality of the service. We began this great action relatively late.

[Question] Be so kind as to tell us: what recent innovations does Romanian tourism offer?

[Answer] In a foremost place I mention the continual diversification of tourist activity by organizing picnics, by presenting traditional Romanian laic customs, by organizing trips to historical monuments occasioned by the 2,050th anniversary of the founding of the first centralized Dacian state, and by introducing into the program new organized tours through zones that were not yet utilized sufficiently: Iron Gates II, Vaslui, Valea Bistritei and northern Oltenia. I inform the readers of the periodical FLACARA that three important investment objectives are in the phase of being taken over from the builders: a hotel in Busias with 264 places and with its own base for treatment, a spa hotel in Caciulata with 450 places and the new "Piatra Mare" hotel in Poiana Brasov with 325 places. Moreover, we recently opened a new swimming pool at this resort. According to the recent instructions given by the secretary general of the party, in the immediately following period, new, modern ships for trips on the Danube and the delta and ships for coasting and for tourist trips on the sea will enter into the equipment of tourism. Transportation by cable to extremely beautiful but hard-to-reach mountain zones is also expanding: Semenic, Sfinta Ana Lake, Balsoara, Vatra Dornei, the Paring Mountains and so on. A gymnasium will be built in Paltinis and a springboard in Borsa. New facilities for recreation will be set up in Calimanesti, Covasna, Tuznad and Vatra Dornei. The construction of new hotel capacities, especially at the seaside, in Bucharest, Craiova, Brasov, Urziceni, Roman and other cities, totaling nearly

5,000 places, will begin next year. In addition, we are concerned with finding the most efficient procedures for collecting solar energy and expanding its use in heating water, hotels and swimming pools.

[Question] Comrade Deputy Minister, with your permission, I present another question: occasionally there also were cases when, with tickets for recreation or for treatment in spas, procured through the OJT expansion unknown, some working people were annoyingly shifted from one hotel to another, especially at the height of the summer season and especially at the seaside. Do you feel that there are pure accidents or deficiencies in planning?

[Answer] There were such regrettable cases, but I believe that they cannot be blamed on deficiencies in planning. In relation to the great demand at the seaside this year, both inside and outside the country, the above-mentioned cases were few and insignificant. They were caused mainly by a few workers who did not follow the schedules for starting the series. Nevertheless, we are aware that however many there were, a lot or a few, they caused justified displeasure and could have been avoided. By means of the steps taken, these situations will not be repeated.

[Question] With good reason, you are aware of the special role of the specific visual propaganda--albums, tourist guidebooks, picture postcards, slides and so on. It can be said that it is the heart of tourism.

[Answer] To refer strictly to the subject, the visual propaganda is indeed still unsuitable in the network for marketing souvenirs, since at the majority of the tourist facilities the visitors still do not really have the possibility of buying, as they wish, slides, picture postcards, guidebooks, monographs, albums and other such materials useful as souvenirs, as means of propaganda and information, and--why not?--as sources of income for making the respective facilities profitable. Through the collaboration initiated recently with the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, including with the Sport-Tourism Publishing House, with UCECOM the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives, with the state trade network and with industry, we hope that, beginning with next year, the visual propaganda for tourists will overcome the condition that, with good reason, you called one "of a Cinderella, of a stepchild of information."

[Question] It goes without saying that, thanks to our party and state, tourism now has a modern, very strong material base.

[Answer] Undoubtedly, this is so. In 20 years, socialism has built 200,000 places in hotels, cottages and inns. In all the years before the last war, only some 35,000 beds, most of a very modest condition, had been built. We now have a Center for Development and Advanced Training of Personnel for the Hotel Industry and Tourism, with branches in the country, which ensures, in theory and in practice, the qualitative level of our

personnel. But, while we can build a hotel in 10 months, everywhere in the world a good chef or a good hotelkeeper is trained in many years.

[Question] Nevertheless, it seems that the big problem with us is still the quality of the service. Do you feel that we could find, at the present time, in this sector, anyone who is a candidate for the title of Hero of Socialist Labor?

[Answer] You are right in doubting somewhat at the present time the possibility of finding among the workers in tourism candidates for the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Nevertheless, we have had and have many people devoted to this trade, eager and enthusiastic communists in all that they do, who have constantly obtained remarkable results. We find such workers starting with the cabins at the top of the mountains and going to the steam and heat of the huge stoves in the restaurants at the seaside or the front of the bus—driver and guide. We even have holders of the gastronomic "Oscar," an international competition that, you see, the French have not necessarily won, although they are recognized as great masters of the culinary art. Nevertheless, the quality of the service remains an open problem with which our tourism is still confronted. This concerns us to a high degree. Therefore, please remember that both the party organizations in our units and we are concerned to a high degree with professionally, politically and morally improving our worker personnel, with continually raising the quality and civilization of the service, with strongly evidencing our well-known hospitality, with increasing the prestige of Romanian tourism in the world. We sincerely want the tourists to gladly come to us at any time. This is our motto, but also the element for measuring the quality of the service that we offer.

[Question] Nowadays tourism also means health, and collaboration with the Ministry of Health is a matter of obvious necessity.

[Answer] The fact is well known that, in our so varied and rich touristic potential, the potential for bathing, for treatment, for restoration of the capacity for work gives to Romanian tourism a priority character, much greater also due to the fame that the Romanian medical school has. At present, treatment is provided in 160 health resorts, 13 of them being well known abroad. The effectiveness of the treatment provided has led to an increase in the number of requests by Romanian and foreign tourists who want to receive treatment in our health resorts. Although the equipment, the competence of the medical personnel, and the quality of the conditions for treatment have improved, there still are many things to do, to straighten out. Together with the Ministry of Health, we intend to avoid the shortcomings and difficulties which are still encountered and which unjustifiably inconvenience tourists. We have in mind the crowds that still arise in the performance of medical consultations, the lack of middle-level personnel for applying the treatment, the continual improvement of the equipment of the resorts with modern medical apparatus, and the expansion of the base for treatment and for the application of treatments with great

therapeutic value, such as: Gerovital and Aslavital, for the prevention of aging, at the Flora and Otopeni hotels and at the Eforie-Nord, Neptun, Mangalia, Calimanesti, Felix and Herculane resorts; treatment with Boicil, extremely effective for rheumatic ailments, at the Herculane and Felix resorts; and treatment with Covalitin, used for kidney ailments, and with Ulcosilvanii, for ailments in the gastric system, especially ulcers, used with remarkable results at the Calimanesti, Singeorz, Slanic-Moldova and Felix resorts. Treatment with Pell-Amar, an original product from a mud extract, used for rheumatic ailments and skin diseases, at the Neptun, Calimanesti and Felix resorts, has also proved to be extremely valuable. But there is, as I said, much room for doing better with regard to improving the activity, where the medical personnel have been less prepared and receptive and where the obsolete medical apparatus no longer corresponds to the modern treatments. We will strive together to further devote greater attention to dealing with the greater demand for such treatments and to increasing the quality of the medical services provided.

[Question] The Directive Program for Raising the Standard of Living in the 1981-1985 Period and for Continually Improving the Quality of Life notes as one of its main orientations the development of the activity of tourism and recreation for the pleasant and instructive spending of free time. As is well known, the reduced workweek will be generalized. Please design to concretize briefly these orientations.

[Answer] According to the provisions of this exceptional programmatic document, we will further develop the activity of tourism and recreation. It is mentioned that in the 1981-1985 five-year period the investments in tourism are to be oriented especially toward the providing of rooming capacities in the zones and on the routes in great demand for domestic and international tourism. More than 30 percent of the new rooming capacities will be located at the health and mountain resorts. In the context of providing as high a degree of health as possible to the population and with a view to restoring the capacity for work, provision is made for the construction of facilities equipped with apparatus for treatment in the spas and health resorts at the level of the greater demand. In cities with developed tourist traffic along the main tourist routes (Timisoara, Arad, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Brasov, Sibiu, Bucharest and Iasi), provision is made for the achievement of new rooming and public-food capacities of great comfort. Such units will also be built at the seaside, in Mamaia and Eforie-Nord. New hotels will be put in use in Poiana Brasov, Sinaia, Predeal, Busteni, Bilea, Paltinis and Semenic. The older and better-known health resorts in Olanesti, Covasna, Borsec, Govora, Amara, Ocna-Sibiului, Pucioasa and Slanic-Moldova will be developed from the viewpoint of increasing the rooming capacities. Provision is also made for the achievement of new hotels in the localities of Giurgiu, Caracal, Tirgu Secuiesc, Dorohoi, Zalau, Fagaras, Sulina, Buzau, Focsani, Satu Mare and others.

[Question] Tourism has been, is and will be an important factor in knowledge and closeness between peoples. Can the year 1979, declared a Balkan

Tourism Year, be written down with capital letters in this context? This is our last question.

[Answer] This year, the five Balkan countries—Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania and Turkey—that took the salutary joint initiative of declaring the year 1979 a Year of Tourism in the Balkans have organized many actions for promoting tourist exchanges both within the zone and in relations with third-party countries. The 12th Conference of Official Bodies of Tourism in the above-mentioned countries, during which the results of the initiative will be evaluated, will soon take place in Istanbul. And it must be said that they have been good. During the Balkan Year, in the period of 18-24 October of this year, there will take place, also in Istanbul, "The Days of Balkan Tourism," a complex event during which Romania will make known to a vast public and to the circles of the specialized international press our tourist attractions and folkloric, cultural and culinary riches.

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ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK REFLECTED IN MACEDONIAN SURVEY

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1495, 2 Sep 79
pp 10-12

[Article by Dragan Jovanovic: "Why We Are Silent"]

[Text] Though public opinion researchers still do not agree about the global definition of this sociological category ("the term 'public opinion' as applied to bourgeois society is inapplicable to the Yugoslav situation"), pioneering research in this field is marching boldly into an encounter with our everyday political life, far in advance of cautious ex cathedra debates.

Some of our institutes, barometers of public opinion, have even been a bit "premature," others have become frightened of their "alarming" results and of the reprimands which they receive from outside and "from above."

One survey which certainly will give rise to debates in scholarly circles and will excite the "orthodox," happens to have originated in a relatively young institute. ("What hurts us most is when some respected colleague of ours, referring to certain sources, says 'As far as I know, this kind of research has been done in Belgrade and Zagreb,' failing to mention the results from other republic centers as if they did not exist," we were told by Dragan Taskovski, director of the Institute for Sociological and Political-Legal Research of Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje.) We are referring, then, to a large research project on which one of the eight staff scientists of the institute and a large number of outside collaborators worked on under the supervision of the young staff scientist Djordji Spasov. The working title of the research is not exactly attractive: "Current Issues in Associated Labor and Self-Management." But in the first pages of the study, which was published last month, one comes upon topical and interesting questions and the answers of 560 persons employed in 51 OOUR's [basic organization of associated labor] and work communities in 11 opstinas of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. All directors of OOUR's and work communities where the survey was conducted also responded to the same questionnaire, so that the sum total of their responses and those of the subjects are by and large divided into three groups: employed persons, party members and directors.

"If Not for Me ..."

The researcher first wanted to establish how many workers are actually employed and does their job make it possible for them to give their all? The polltakers used a little of the trickery practiced on such occasions "so as to obtain the most objective possible statements by the respondents." That is, they first put the question of whether the respondents are able to give their all at their work station, and then they ask how the respondents evaluate the commitment of other persons employed in their collective?

The expected differences in evaluation of their own commitment on the job and that of others were confirmed once again on this occasion.

It turned out that most of the respondents feel that they personally have conditions to give their all on the job. (An affirmative answer was given by 58.4 percent of the subjects.) But in evaluating the commitment of others working in their collective, the respondents were more critical; all of 41.4 percent of the subjects declared that "only a small portion of fellow employees are sufficiently committed," while only 21.8 percent feel that "all are sufficiently committed." The compromise answer that "most are sufficiently committed" was given by 32.3 percent.

[Box on p 10]

A very recent survey conducted by an institute in Skopje provides interesting data on how deeply rooted is the "philosophy of silence." What do the workers, party members and directors think about the silence and "silentologists." Though most of the respondents think that those who are silent in meetings have an easier time of it, this belief is less commonly encountered in young people than in those who are older and have been working for a long time.

The grouping of responses given by party members and directors is interesting. Directors (64.7 percent) and party members (40.3 percent) feel that "the majority is sufficiently committed." The reason for this, Spasov says, is that they feel themselves more responsible for the level of commitment in the collective, especially the directors. Only 21.6 percent of the directors surveyed felt that "only a small portion of the employees are insufficiently committed to their work," though a majority of the workers polled thought so. This was no surprise to the originators of the project; the reaction of the directors and party members was "normal"; it is "human" for everyone to have a better opinion of his own work than of the work of others.

The "alliance" between the party members and directors "breaks down" over the question "What are the principal reasons for the low level of commitment of persons employed in your collective?" Almost one-third of the party

members joined the 26 percent of the workers who feel that poor organization of work is the principal reason for inadequate commitment of employees to their work, while only 6.8 percent of the directors (!?) agree with this. But there immediately follows the directors' "boomerang": one out of every director of a collective feels that the principal reason for the inadequate commitment is "lack of sufficient awareness on the part of employees" (!!). (As a matter of fact, this is also the opinion of 32.1 percent of the party members and 34.9 percent of others employed in the OOUR's.)

The Directors Are Still "Infallible"

It was therefore logical to expect that the responses of the directors, party members and workers would not differ greatly when a question was asked on responsibility for the present situation in collectives.

In response to the question: "In your opinion are we fighting effectively in our society against the irresponsible attitude of individuals toward their work?" all of 72.5 percent of the directors answered in the negative (only 19.2 percent answered affirmatively). Nearly as many party members felt that we are not sufficiently combating irresponsible individuals, though 42 percent of the "rank-and-file" workers felt that treatment of shirkers is still lax.

The authors of the study say that members of the League of Communists and directors are more critical "because of the increased responsibility which they have in associated labor," and "these responses may also be an expression of self-criticism," but also of "powerlessness to ensure a more responsible behavior on the part of individuals in the performance of their jobs." Cross tabulation of the data shows that those employees with a higher level of education, as well as a higher position and salary, are more critically disposed.

However, when the additional question was put: "To what extent are supervisory personnel irresponsible in our economy?" the critical attitude of directors, regardless of the level of their education, subsided: all of 54.9 percent of the directors answered that irresponsibility on the part of directors does exist, but "to a small degree," while 17.8 percent felt that directors are "infallible," that there are none among them who are irresponsible (!!)! It still hurts more when it's their own "director's" bottom. Only one-fourth of the party members felt that irresponsibility of managerial personnel exists "to a great degree," one communist in three felt that there was irresponsibility on the part of directors to a "small degree," and all of 28.9 percent declared that they could not judge to what extent managerial personnel are irresponsible (!!). Similarly, but a bit more cautious than the party members, were the responses of the "ordinary" workers, all of 33.6 percent declining to answer.

The next question read as follows:

"What in your opinion is the most frequent cause of the irresponsible behavior of individuals on the job?" Again directors were quick to "attack" the workers: 39.2 percent of them answered that the most frequent cause of irresponsibility was laxity in carrying out disciplinary measures against those who are irresponsible. Party members and workers put the greatest importance on shortcomings in the system of distribution of personal income, which at least was the opinion of one in four. But an equal percentage put "low level of consciousness of such people" in first place.

Another group of questions had to do with distribution of income and remuneration according to work. The first question read: "Are you adequately remunerated relative to the work you contribute?"

Only 192 of the 560 respondents, or 34.3 percent, answered affirmatively, while 359, or 64.1 percent, declared that they were not adequately remunerated. Directors are somewhat better satisfied: 49 percent felt they were adequately remunerated. However, the percentages of respondents were in inverse proportion when the question was put: "Do you believe that the work of every person employed in your organization can be measured?" Two-thirds of the respondents believe that it can. But when a question was asked about the status quo, the answers change: only 27.3 percent of the employees feel that their present regulations have increased job commitment "to a great degree," 34.1 percent feel that regulations concerning personal incomes have managed to increase commitment "to a small degree," and a good third feel that the present regulations have changed nothing, or they simply express no opinion.

But the researchers noted that one can conclude from these data that the regulation on personal income is good if the personal income is good, even though it may not have been earned. In other words, the regulation on personal income is often judged not on its own merits, but on whether it provides a high salary, Spasov said.

Doctrine of Subservience

What in general do the workers think about self-management decisionmaking in their collective?

Only 21.3 percent of the workers polled felt that "they have good opportunities to exert their influence in self-management decisionmaking," 34.3 percent felt that the opportunities are inadequate, and 43.9 percent said they did not exist (!?). Members of the bodies of self-management and party members are much more optimistic, though even one-fourth of them believe there are "no opportunities for influence."

Aren't these extremely pleasant data?

"One might conclude on the basis of these data that a large number of employees have the feeling that they cannot have an influence on the process

of self-management decisionmaking, though the very system of socialist self-management has put them in a position of influence, and indeed they do have an influence in the process whereby self-management decisions are made, delayed or not made. That is, even when they only vote or intentionally abstain in the decisionmaking process.

"It has been noted," Spasov continues, "that employees with more education, who therefore also perform more responsible functions in the organization of associated labor, and also those who regardless of qualification perform responsible functions in the bodies of self-management, actually do have greater opportunities to exert influence in the process of self-management decisionmaking."

This is made evident indirectly by the answers to the question: "Why are you unable to influence the making of self-management decisions?"

All of 38.5 percent answered that the reason was that they are not members of any self-management body. Yet at the same time one in five declared that he did not participate in self-management decisionmaking "because the decisions are known before the decision is adopted in the bodies of self-management." Quite a few people frankly admitted that "they look primarily to their jobs" (12.8 percent). This also includes those who are afraid that "their participation in the discussion might arouse someone's resentment."

"This kind of 'psychology' is prevalent throughout the entire process of socialization of the personality in the form of a doctrine of subservience which is manifested in folksayings such as 'silence is golden,' or even 'the saber spares the bowed head'," Spasov explains.

Tactical Silence

In order to discover how many of the subjects followed the motto "Play it safe" as their philosophy of life, the authors of the study put the following question: "In your opinion do people who are ordinarily silent in meetings get along better than those who participate in the discussion?"

This question was answered in the affirmative by 317 of the 560 respondents, or 56.6 percent (?!), while only 15.2 percent felt that those who keep silent in meetings get along less well. It is interesting that the number of affirmative answers is proportional to the number of years worked. Thus "only" 44.4 percent of those who have worked 1 year answered affirmatively. Those who have worked between 1 and 5 years answered affirmatively in 55.3 percent of the cases, and 61.7 percent of employees who had worked 20 years or more favor silence and inoffensiveness in meetings. Most of the workers with elementary education and low personal earnings also declared themselves in favor of silence. In a cross tabulation by types of jobs, the highest percentage of "specialists in silence" was among production workers (61.4 percent) and then among office personnel (57.4 percent).

We should also mention that quite a few of the party members prefer to be silent (47.6 percent or nearly half), feeling that "one gets along better if he is silent in meetings," and there are many directors who hold that opinion (37.5 percent).

It would seem that the party members and directors are "ordinary" people.

Without going into explanations of the wholesale favoring of silence by workers, party members and directors, the authors take note of the fairly widespread prevalence of a "tactic of silence" among the subjects, cautioning that these "stereotyped questions perhaps evoked stereotyped answers."

Nevertheless, the researchers put one more "stereotyped" question: "What in your opinion is usually the reason why some people rarely or never participate in the discussion in meetings?"

All of 45.5 percent of the respondents declared that the usual reason for silence was "fear of arousing the resentment of others." This was the opinion of 29.4 percent of the directors polled.

Why are the workers, including quite a few party members, afraid to speak out?

Taming Those Who Don't Behave

The researchers illustrate the response to this question with a case from a construction enterprise in Skopje where the workers told them that "anyone who rebels has a good chance of being immediately transferred to another construction site where he will not be able to fulfill the entire quota." In other words, in a situation where power relations in associated labor are still not fully balanced, the possibility of penalizing "those who do not behave" still exists, especially when it is a question of personal and other interests of certain managers. And we know that public protection and the road to justice can still be very long and difficult.

Now that we have mentioned personal and group interests, the researchers found them even among the delegates of self-management bodies. In response to the question: "What are the reasons why self-management has not been successful in your collective?" more than one-third of the employees replied that the reason for this was that "delegates in self-management bodies look first to their own interests." Another third felt that self-management was not working quite as it should because "the best people are not elected to the bodies of self-management," and 25.2 percent felt that self-management was being held back by directors who "hold all the reins in their own hands and prevent the self-management bodies from acting on their own." The percentages were similar for the groupings of responses of members of self-management bodies themselves in evaluating their work.

So much for the results of the survey by the Skopje institute, which has already been commended in Macedonia.

"We have before us an interesting interpretation of a public opinion poll among employed persons," says Yakov Lazaroski, M.A., of the School of Philosophy in Skopje, who is also the scholar responsible for critical evaluation of this extensive project. "There remains, however, for the results of this survey to be examined in a complementary light, together with knowledge from other surveys of the same or similar kind or with data on behavior of people obtained by other approaches. But still more significant is critical evaluation of the results both with respect to the scholarly approach and also with respect to the research methodology used, the processing of the data, the interpretation of the data, and placement of the results in the context of what science has already learned in this field of research."

Is there some respect in which this survey might be criticized?

"The method of studying public opinion used here and used generally is restricted exclusively to a very small form of human behavior--the verbal reaction or declaration. This is not to say that the study of public opinion through verbal reactions does not have value at a certain level of explanation and interpretation of the phenomena being studied," Lazaroski adds.

The supervisor of the project, Djordji Spasov, is also aware that this research "has only scratched the surface of the problem" and that the data gathered will take on greater importance "when they have been subjected to examination at a higher level of scientific rigorousness and methodological correctness."

That undertaking will probably not be long in coming. After all, that which lies beneath the "surface" is too important.

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BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTION--Belgrade--By decree of the Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the armed forces of the SFRY, Lt Col Gen Asim Hodzic; Lt Col Gen Zlatko Rendulic, doctor of technical sciences; and Lt Col Gen Janko Suanjar have been promoted to the rank of Colonel General. Maj Gen Eugen Lebaric; Maj Gen Angel Mojsovski; Maj Gen Drago Nikolic, doctor of political sciences; Maj Gen Ethem Recica; and Maj Gen Perica Vucetic have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel General. Col Zivko Blagojev; Col Slava Balzevic; Col Nikola Djekic; Col Alojzije Hren; Col Mirko Jerkic; Col Zivko Jovanovski; Col Djuro Luiljak; Col Dragisa Maricic; Col Ivan Plese, Col Aleksandar Radic; and Col Danilo Zezelj have been promoted to the rank of Major General. Naval captains Bozidar Grubisic and Ljubivoje Jokic have been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. [Text] [LD230215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serb-Croatian 0945 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD]

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